





AUSTRALASIA

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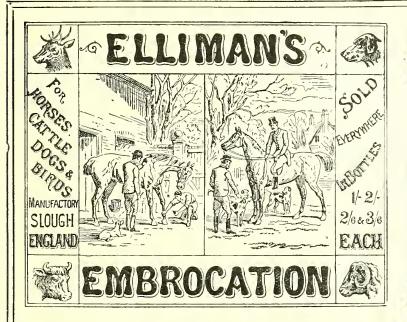
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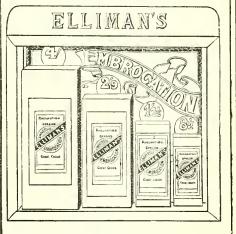
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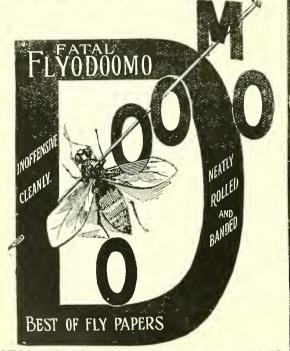
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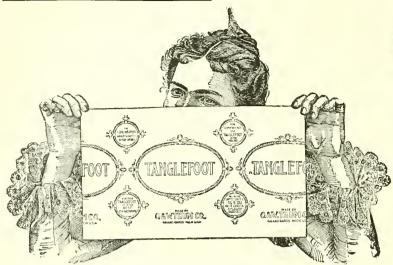
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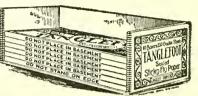
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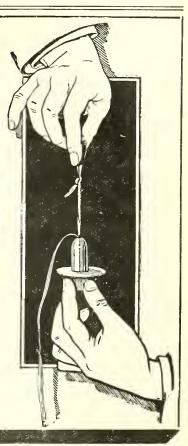
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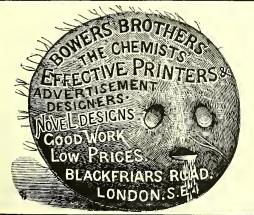
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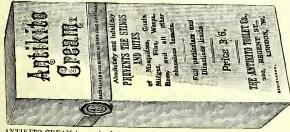
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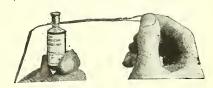
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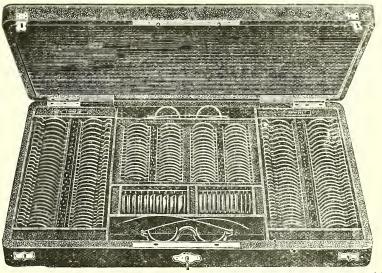
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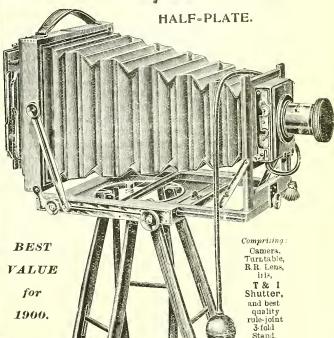
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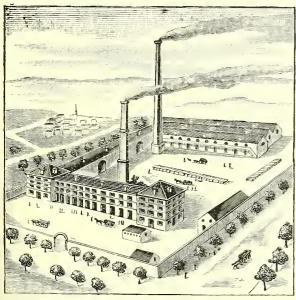
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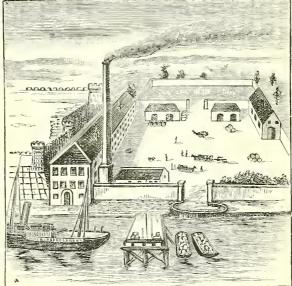
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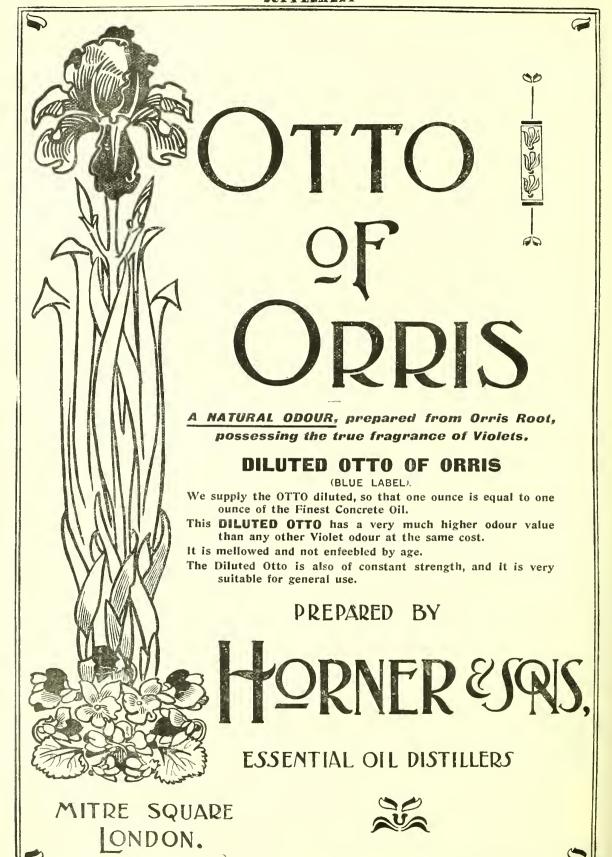
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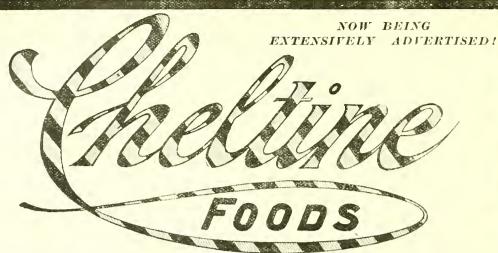
The following is an extract of the Judgment of Mr. Justice Buckley, originally delivered on 6th April, 1900, and subsequently confirmed by the Judge on 8th May, 1900, relating to the Injunction granted against the Defendants:

"This Court doth Order and adjudge that the Defendants, the Anglo-Continental Chemical Works, Limited, and Robert Reitmeyer, their servants and agents, be restrained, during the continuance of the Letters Patent granted to Harold Imray, dated 29th December, 1894, and No. 25273 in the Statement of Claim mentioned from importing into England and from manufacturing, selling, supplying and using in England Saccharin of the strength 1.555, 1.350 and 1.300 and Saccharin of strength 555 under the name of "SACCHARIN" "IGRESS BRAND" manufactured according to or in the manner described in the Specifications filed in pursuance of the Applications for the said Letters Patent or according to or in manner only colourably differing from the same and generally from infringing the rights of the Plaintiffs in respect of the said Letters Patent."

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUSH COOMBS' FOOD

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COLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Leading Analysts.

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Bears a good profit, and is only supplied to those who agree to sell at full advertised prices.

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PLASMON is an absolutely pure, soluble milk albumen, free from all chemicals, and being tasteless and odourless is capable of being used in any and every form of food.

PLASMON replaces all other nitrogenous substances in the dietary of the healthy and of the weak, and of the aged and the young.

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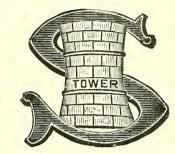
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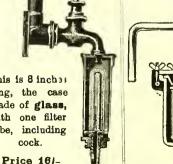
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The lower glassjar holds about 13 pints, and is surmounted by a glass cylinder, containing the filter tube through which the water passes.

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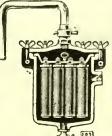


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The iron cases are enamelled inside.



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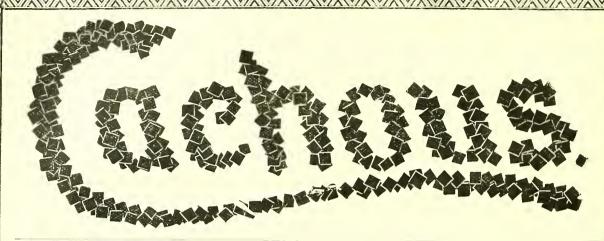
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Sensation Cachous.

The Popular American Variety.

Exquisitely Perfumed.

On ½ gross Cards, and in ½ gross Glass-top Boxes, 7/per gross.

 $4\frac{1}{2}d$. Screw-top Bottles, 2/9 per dozen, or 30/- (net) per gross.



Customer's own Nome and matter put on the 4d. Bottles Free on orders of 1 gross and upwards.

The Royal Japanese Cachous.

A VERITABLE CACHOU DE LUXE.

Put up in beautifully-designed envelopes printed in colours, and packed in handsome ½ gross Boxes. The Cachous have a distinct and delightful flavour, and cannot fail to become popular favourites.

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VIOLET, ROSE, VANILLA, ANISEED, AND PLAIN FLAVOURS.

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SPECIAL NOTE.—Cachous, packed for the Home and Export Trade, in any style, with Customer's own name and special printed matter; also, where required, any particular flavour or perfume.

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Oures like a Charm Colio or Gripes, and Sudden Chills in Horses and Cattle, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, Scour and Weakness in Calves and Lambs, &c.

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For Costiveness, Loss of Cud, Carget, Colds, Fever, Hide-bound, &c Prevents Milk Fever, and Cures Bad Cleansing. Prices-1/- per Packet; for Ewes, 3/6 per dozen.

THE "ORIGINAL" UNIVERSAL MEDICINE CHEST. For DISORDERS of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP. Price, with Guide. "Everyday Farriery," £1 4s., £2 4s., and £5.



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Almost infallible for Tapeworms in Lambs, and for Husk, Hoose, Hoast, or Worm in the Windpipe, and Langworm in Calves, Lamba Heifers, and Sheep. In Large Bottles, price 6/6

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PASSING OFF MEDICINES AS AND FOR DAY & SONS' MEDICINES.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

DAY & SONS, Plaintiffs, v. RILEY & WHITTAKER, Defendants.

Read Mr. Justice Buckley's judgment, delivered on the 15th May, 1900, in reference to Riley and Whittaker passing off their Colic Draught as and for Day & Sons' Black Drink:

"It is plain from the evidence that what the Defendants have done is to dress up their goods in such a form as to induce the belief that they were the goods of the Plaintiff. The Plaintiffs are, in my opinion, entitled to an Injunction restraining the Defendants, their Agents and Servants, from passing off, or attempting to pass off, the Defendants' goods as and for the Plaintiffs' goods, and in particular from selling, or offering for sale, so as to induce the belief that it is the Plaintiffs' manufacture, any preparation of medicine for animals not of the Plaintiffs' manufacture by means of the use of the title 'Black Drink,' or any title colourably differing therefrom, or by means of the nse of bottles similar in shape to the Plaintiffs' bottles, or of labels similar to, or only colourably differing from, the Plaintiffs' labels, or otherwise got np in any manner similar to, or only colourably differing from, the Plaintiffs' preparation. I grant that Injunction."

This will justify us in frequently and urgently cautioning the public against such persons, and clearly show the solid grounds we have for saying: "Beware of imitators and dishonest traders."

Note that the old original "BLACK DRINK" only can come from DAY & SONS, Crewe, and that it is our intention to take instant proceedings against persons pirating our Titles and Labels.

Adeps



Lanæ, B.J.D.

This genuine wool-fat of high quality and guaranteed absolutely free from odour forms an admirable and inexpensive basis for pharmaceutical preparations.

In I lb. and 7 lb. Tins.

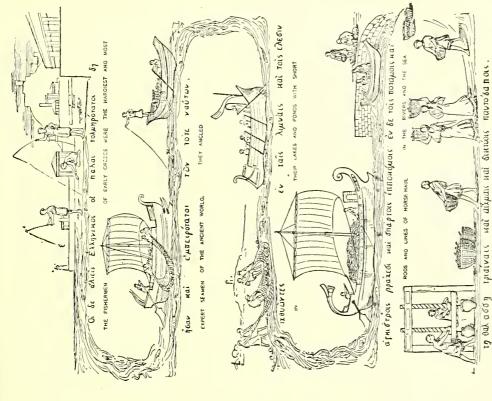
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WIND OF THE NORTH, LET YOUR SWATHES

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THE SHEAVES, LEST SOME ONE PASSING BY SHOULD CRY, "WORTHLESS MEN ARE THESE, NOT WOR

Tis Tapius e'bigth Ov eing d'apeior by eiber ou roi rounich.

HE PLOUGH, AND MAKE IT TO YIELD THE FULNESS OF PLENTY

Kpoupa Kai Babirata Blab raveru

"LADY OF FRUITS AND CORN, DEMETER.

is the most palatable and easily digested form we have yet seen for Burroughs Wellcome and Co., London & Sydney administering cod liver oil. - MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR

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is "as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of

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THE WING OF THE WEST, FOR THUS SHALL THEY RIPENED BE."

OF MOWN CORN BE, OR FACING σύλλεχθεί σαι

You shouldn't use any soap on an infant's skin.

Vinolia Baby Soap

Is the one to use.

FULL REFAIL PRICE, 1/6 per box of 3 tablets. TRADE PRICE, 9/6 per dozen boxes, subject.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900

Businesses for Disposal **Businesses Wanted** Premises to Let **Auction Sales**

ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see end of this Supplement.

Situations Vacant Situations Wanted Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS

MESSRS. ORRIDGE

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Oo.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs. O. & Oo. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£1,300.—LONDON, N.W. (Suburb).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, situate in busy main road; returns under Manager about £1,300; could be largely increased by personal attention; the shop is attractive; stock good; large bouse, held on long lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and premium to be arranged.

attractive; stock good; large bouse, held on long lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and premium to be arranged.

2.—£400.—EASTERN SUBURB (Main Road).—Very old-established Business; held by present vendor 27 years (now retiring); returns last year £400, but can be largely extended by sin energetic man; capital residence; lease will be granted; rent moderate; price about £265.

3.—£500.—LONDON, S.E.—Oash Retail Business; returns about £500, profit £236; commodious residence, held on long lease; no immediate opposition; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

4.—£900.—LONDON, N.W. (Busy Main Road).—Very old-established Business; returns between £800 and £900 per annum; commodious shop, well fitted and stocked; house contains eight rooms, &c., private entrance; price about £750.

5.—£900.—NORTHERN HEIGHTS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £900, grass profit 50 per cent.; the shop is handsomely fitted and well stocked; very nice residence, beld on lease; price about £800; vendor retiring.

6.—£1000.—CITY (within easy distance of).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns, present rate, £1,000, with very good profits; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; good house; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and premium to be arranged.

7.—£2,500.—ALEXANDRA PALACE (near).—Modern Pharmacy, well situate in close proximity to busy railway station; returns between £2,000 to £2,500 per annum; profits £400 net; handsome shop and good stock; capital residence, held on lease; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and premium to be arranged.

Particulars of any of the above

8.—£950.—SCARBOROUGH.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns last year nearly £950; the shop bas double-front, is handsomely fitted and well stocked; large house, private entrance; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures; no goodwill.

9.—£700.—**KENT**.—Immediate sale necessary; vendor having purchased a London business will deal liberally with a purchaser; Family Retail and Dispensing; returns £700, gross profit half; well-fitted shop and good stock. Full particulars will be furnished on application, and every facility will be given for investigation.

10.—£450.—BERKSHIRE —Good class Retail and Dispensing Business (with small appointment attached, giving an income of shout £100 yearly); returns £450; profit from business £216; double fronted well-fitted); residence; rent moderate; reasonable offer wanted.

11.—£500.— LANCS.—General Retail and Prescribing Business; no heavy trade; returns present rate about £500; profit £250; no opposition; population 6,000; price £275.

12.—£550.— KENTISH COAST. — Very old-established Business; turns £550; full profits; one or two good proprietaries are included; price £400.

13.—£1,500.—WEST OF LONDON (few miles out).—Good class Business, situate in the market-place; position unique; returns last year, £1,500; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, and £100 premium for good-

14.—£1,000.—BIRMINGHAM.—Family Retsil and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000, with excellent profits; modern shop and good stock; comfortable residence; rent moderate; price £750; part csn remain.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messers, Orridge & Oo. invits communications from Oolonial and Foreign firms whore business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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SAM SPEDDING will Sell by Auction the whole stock and fixtures of the late Mr. Foster, Chemist, Dewsbury. Number recess-labelled bottles, show-jars (fancy gold label and tops), platform scales, outside lamps (latest), patent gas stove and metre, oil-cisterns, crane, trade

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References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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VALUATIONS .- The long and varied experience of F. J. BRETT in valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should seonre his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stooks earefully taken.

£2,000 returns,—YORKS.—Very old-established Wholesale and Retail, having a large connection and demand for Flavouring Essences for Mineralwater manufacturers; valuation about £700.

£380 returns.—LAKE DISTRICT.—General Light Retail, with fair Dispeusing and Prescribing; good house, garden, &c.; price £500.
£660 returns.—SHROPSHIRE.—Light Retail; good Prescribing and own preparatious; nice house; rent £35; price £450.
£775 returns.—LONDON, N.—Exceptionally profitable Retail, as balf of returns are in own preparations; situation good for up-to-date trade; price £650. price £650.

£1,000 returns.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Good medium-class Retail, with family councetion, in fine position of important town; veudor selling in consequence of ill-health; valuation about £700.

£2,000 returns.—One of the handsomest Pharmacies in the kingdom, in fine position of important Midland town; the trade is almost catirely of very profitable and good-class Retail; sale of patents small; this is admirably adapted to one or two men accustomed to good-class trade; the returns could, with personal attention, be easily made £3,000.

£800 returns.— WORCESTERSHIRE.— Unopposed Light Retail, Prescribing, &c.; net profit £240; low rent, ou lease; price £300. £500 returns.—LANCS.—Light Retail, with ample scope for heavy trade; price £275.

Mr. BRETT has buyers for large concerns returning from £5,000 to £10,000, who are prepared to pay cash down.

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Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied upon.

1.-FOLKESTONE.-Light Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing Busiue's for Sale in consequence of old age retirement; returns about £600; uet profit over £250; full prices obtained; vendor being desirous of immediate sale will accept valuation of stock and fixtures without any good will; suit a man from 45 to 60 years of age; exceptional opportunity; personally

2—LANCASHIRE.—Totally unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500; net profit nearly £200; expenses nominal; good house; price £275, at which it is cheap.

3.—SOUTH COAST.—First-class Retail and Dispersing Business, within one minute of the Pier; returns £750, with scope for doing £1,200 by suitable man; stock and fixtures worth £550; lease cost £200; piee £675; personally inspected.

4.—SOMERSET.—Cash Retail Dispensing and Prescribing; returns £1,450; not profit £400; rent £26; handsome shop, well stocked; price £850; well known to us.

5.—WILTSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returus £1,600; net profit £500; most delightful bouse and old-fashioned garden, well stocked; price £1,500.

6.—LONDON, N.—Retail and Prescribing Business, under management; returns £10 weekly; well fitted and stocked shop; price £350, of which £250 could be paid by instalments.

TO VENDORS.

Mesers. BERDOE & CO, have several boun-fide cash buyers for Businesses in good market towns or London suburbs, returning £700 to £1,000, and have also buyers for Businesses returning £2,000 upwards, resdy to pay all the cash down; three businesses were sold by us last week to the first client Introduced in cach case; can refer if desired; corresponde ce invited.

UP-TO:DATE CHEMISTS
Should thrn to page 36 In this year's OHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' Dlary,
where we give two reasons why all Chemists should bave an annual
"STOCKTAKING."

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents and Accountants,

76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NORTH LONDON.—Good-class Family and Dispensing trade in select residential district, returning about £25 weekly; very profitable, and steadily increasing; price £1,100, or offer.

[64
WEST OF ENGLAND.—Thoroughly sound Retail and Dispensing trade, in busy market town, returning £1,350 yearly; capital premises; moderate rent; to effect a quick sale the vendor will accept valuation of stock and fixtures.

stock and fixtures.

HERTFORDSHIRE (26 miles from London).—Capital unopposed virlage Business (neglected); returns nearly £500 at good prices;
small but convenient house with good garden full of fruit trees; reut only
£15, on lease having 13 years to run; price £360.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully quali-fied member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

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NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER, Valuations conducted with careful attention to detail.

Our system in disposing of Businesses for clients is to keep the matter as private and confidential as possible, avoiding publicity and "curiosity" inquiries, in many cases we having sold to the applicant on our books first notified, we knowing just the class of concern he required and was waiting for.

Buyers are advised to place their names on our books (for which no charge

is made), stating their requirements, as the best businesses are sold quickly: they by this means get first call upon a suitable concern being placed in our hands, provided we have not one in hand at the moment meeting their wants.

Inventoried Stocktakings for ascertaining profit or other purposes.

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3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

DUBLIN.—Bottles and Fittings of Auderson & Adams' Grafton Street Pharmacy, for immediate disposal. Apply to Hayes, 12 Grafton Street, Dublin.

FOR SALE.—Valuable block of property, situated in Birkdale, comprising four different tenements; one a corner shop, which is at present, and has been for many years, established as a Chemist and Druggist Business; price £2,200. For particulars, apply to J. G. Horsfall, Leyland, Arcade, Southport.

TO LET.

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PRADFORD.—Finest Sbop in the West Riding, to Let; lately occupled by Worsley's, Limited; in one of the busiest thoroughfares; 3,000 yards floor area; or could be divided; also basemeut, with 1,500 yards area; electric light; very suitable for Cash Chemist or Drug-store; immediate possession. Apply, Henry Lingard, Bradford.

PENING for Chemist.—To be Let, in rising collicry town, popula-latiou 5 000 to 7,000, lock-up shop, containing 2 rooms; landlord would calarge to suit tenant; only one other Chemist; recommended by resident doctors; good opportunity for smart man. Apply, 149/4, Office of

TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

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8s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Solution (Lancashire).—Death cause of sale; valuable centrally-situated Chemists' and Druggists' Business for immediate Disposal; satablished over 50 years; a number of exceedingly profitable Specialities included in the sale; first-class fittings, stock, &c.; has been in hands of late proprietor over 30 years. Apply, 136 Bradshawgate, Bolton.

HOME COUNTY.—Oounty Town; high-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns £1,400; 30 miles from London, but class of trade and prices and amount of Dispensing equal any West-end pharmacy; price £1,150; easy hours: altogether a unique coucern; references exchanged. "Prescription" (255/2), Office of this Paper.

KENT.—Well situated in High Street of good Market Town; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; chiefly cash; returns £700; net profit £250 clear of all expenses; stock and fixtures are worth £500; low rent; good house; price £580; sole cause of sale bought larger business; early sale desirable. "Invicta" (255/4), Office of this Paper.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—General, Retail, and Prescribing; in centre of thickly-populated working-class district; £425, increasing; owner taking larger business; certain living and grand chance for beginner or gentleman wishing a personal business; cash price £250, Applicants meaning business, address letters to "Phenyl," 17 Tavistock Place, Sunderland.

portsmouth.—Receutly-opened Chemist and Druggist Business for immediate Disposal; returns nearly £300, and increasing; fittings of little value; price about £90; exceptional bargain; good house attached. Apply by letter, F. Robertson, Head Post Office, Portsmouth.

POTTERIES.—Business for immediate Disposal, £85; returns for Postoffice, £55; rent £25; good neighbourhood: splendid opening for perturner. Apply for particulars, Mr. O. Atkinson, Printer, Tontine Street, fanley.

SHEFFIELD.—For Disposal, good profitable Mixed Drng-Business; old-established; returns £600 capable of great increase; corner shop, ood position; rent £35; good house, at present let £19 10s.; owner string; introduction given; price £300; well stocked. Apply to Mr. olton, 104 Addey Street, Sbeffield.

HROPSHIRE.—A bargain, owner retiring from Drng Business; Retail and Prescribing business capable of much development; old-tablished; good prices; no opposition; large industries; growing algebourhood; house and garden; low rent; splendid chance for young an; price £170, cash. "Java" (252/36), Office of this Paper. No ents.

URREY.—A genuine, Mixed Country Business: steadily increasing; profit last year £245; rent £30; price £450. Apply, "Nemo" 28/34), Office of this Paper.

VEST OF ENGLAND.—For Disposal, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in good position; long lease; moderate rent; endidly-fitted shop; investigation invited; no agents; price £800. ply, "Sponge" (263/11), Office of this Paper.

ORKSHIRE.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in a small town, with no competition; returns £1,100, at excellent lest; rent £35; owner leaving the trade sole cause of sale; price £750; that be special attention of anyone wanting a business in this county; cy investigation permitted. "Yorks" (255/3), Office of this Paper.

ORKSHIRE.—A newly-established Business (opened September, 1899), situated in a flourishing suburb of a town in the West Riding orkshire; business stands opposite extensive public works, now being erged; returns have increased every month; present takings £8 wdy; price £225. Apply, "Alpha" (253/21), Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Dispensing and Family Retail Business for Sale; old-established; satisfactory reasons for disposal. For price and culars, apply "Beta" (97/46), Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, an old-established Business of a Chemist and Druggist, in a leading thoroughfare in Liverpool. Apply to Messrs. J. W. Simpson & Munro, Solicitors, 15 Lord Street, Liverpool.

PROFITABLE Cash Retail and Prescribing Business for Sale: owner retiring; established 23 years; stock and fixtures at valuation; will bear thorough investigation; can try it for a month before purchasing; splendid opening for Dentistry; situated in one of the best thorough fares in the city. Johnson, 214 Arkwright Street, Nottingbam.

To Ohemists.—A rare cbance.—A Retail Business, with small Wholesale combined; must be Sold, owing to age and ill-health of owner; going concern; what offers? no reasonable offer refused; every particular on application. J. A. L., Ohnreh Place, Leytonstone, N.E.

47 SHIELDS ROAD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Lancelot Arrowsmith, Ohemist, doing an excellent business is wishful to Sall, or will take a suitable Partner; the owner will remain for at least 6 months to assist: satisfactory reasons can be given: for reference, Mr. Brumson, Evans, Sons & Oo., Liverpool, Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; a rare opportunity for a young man.

£275 will purchase the most genuine Prescribing and General Retail Business ever offered for sale; doing £500 yearly, with a net profit of £200; capable of being trebled in a short time; population 6,000; no opposition within a radins of 4 miles; no Heavy trade whatever; satisfactory reasous for leaving; invoices and books shown, and every statement proved absolutely; references to Wholesale bonses; price asked is only the value of stock and fixtures. "Alpba" (248/24), Office of this Paper

£300. —Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; no Patents; established 16 years; no opposition; Sesside; rent £40 for 10-roomed house, or freehold premises may be purchased on easy terms. "Rother" (253/14), Office of this Paper.

£600 - Genuine old-established Chemist's Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750 under management; good stock: proprietor retiring; investigation invited; market town, Norfolk. "Chemicus,' c/o Sanger & Sons, Winsley Street, Oxford Street.

2800 - SHEFFIELD.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and creasing; well stocked and in excellent position in residential suburb; good and convenient house, with plenty of warehouse room, held on long leave. Full particulars on application to M. W. J. (252/31), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less: 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A NICE small Country Business wanted, in large village or small town: Midlands preferred; good house, not less than 4 bedrooms. Full particulars to casb purohaser, 250/16, Office of this Paper.

GOOD price will be paid for information, if acted upon, as to a good opening for a Ohemist within 12 miles of Londou, or a neglected Business within the same district would be entertained if room for increase; strictly confidential; a good residential suburb preferred; price not more than £450. "Buyer" (255/5), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

Advertisers whose Announcements appear under this heading can make arrangements to see applicants for the situations at our Offices, by giving a few days' notice to THE PUBLISHER, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RETAIL.

A CCRINGTON.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant; state full particulars. Apply, Fredk. Hindle, 16 Peel Street, Accrington. Agent for W. & A. Gilbey's.

BIRMINGHAM.—Special opening for smart Junior: good progress assured for steady man. Apply, with full rarticulars as to wages, &c., to "Alpha," 126 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Competent, unqualified Assistant wanted, for goodclass business. Apply, stating full particulars as to experience and salary, to "Alpha," 126 Corporation Street, Birmingbam.

BIRMINGHAM.—A competent qualified Assistant (indoors), for first-class Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, and salary required, with references, McIsaac & Oo., 165 Hayley Road.

SITUATIONS OPEN-cont.

RETAIL—continued.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior or Improver in large Cash business; no Sunday or night duty. Apply, with full particulars as to age, salary (outdoors), to Hawthorn, 18 Golden Hillock Road, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Manager, for Branch; must be qualified. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and previous experience, enclosing photo and copies of testimonials, to Adam, Five Ways, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BLACKBURN.—Wanted, qualified man (outdoors) for Branch shop, doing a nice Mixed business. State all usual particulars, H. Hindle, 66 King Street, Blackburn.

DOMBAY.—A competent Minor man required as Junior Assistant by an eminent firm employing a large English staff; excellent prospects. Particulars of experience, testimonials, &c., in confidence, "Anglia" (149/36), Office of this Paper.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior Assistant wanted (indoors). State age, height, references, and salary required, euclosing photo, to Gilbert & Hall, Chemists, Bournemouth and Boscombe.

PRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant, also Junior, for high-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary, references, and when disengaged, enclosing photo, if convenient (which will be returned), Kilby, Pears & Son, 16 Western Road, Brunswick Square, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Assistaut, about 23, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail; indoors. State age, height, experience, aud carte, to John Miller, 4 Victoria Road, Brightou.

CAPE COLONY.—Good Assistant required, at once, well up and reliable in every respect; houesty and sobjecty most essential; single man preferred; aged about 25; qualified; salary £12 per month to commence with, and board and lodging; permanent berth for 3 or 4 years; half expenses paid out, Address "Caps Colony," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartho'omew Close, London, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—Assistant, immediately; must be single, possess the Minor qualificatiou, about 25 years of age, and have had good experience in a Country business; also a good and neat Dispenser; steady and sober habits indispensable; safary, 1st year, £160; and year, £160; sleeping accommodation provided or equivalent (outdoors), but to find own board; second-class passage paid out, conditional on a 3 years' agreement being signed. Address, "Cape," c/o Messrs, Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.O.

CHINA.—Wanted, by firm doing large business in the Far East, a thoroughly competent Assistant; qualification desirable but not essential; liberal salary to suitable mau; four years' agreement; passage paid both ways. Address, "China," c/o Messrs. Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, E.C.

CITY.—Qualified Second Assistant as Dispenser, &c.; aged about 24; outdoors; no Suuday duty. Apply, by letter, with full particulars and salary required, to Vines & Froom, 75 Aldersgate Street, City.

CLEVEDON.—Assistant, about 23 or 24, with experience in highclass Dispensing and Retail. Full particulars to Hart, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clevedon.

CLIFTON.—For September 1, qualified Dispenser, accustomed to high-class business; indoors. Full particulars of experience, stating salary required, and enclosing photo, to Giles, Schacht & Co., Olifton, Bristol.

DEVIZES.—Assistant, abont 20 (indoors), for good-class Country business; easy hours and time off; close at 2 o clock Wednssdays, and arrangements could be made for time for study. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, with photo (to be returned), to Coward, Market Place, Devizes.

ONCASTER.—M. H. Stiles, Pharmaceutical Chemist, requires a qualified indoor Assistant, who has been accustomed to a good-class Family business. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, salary, previous experience, &c, and enclose portrait (to be returned).

DORKING.—Wanted, Part-time Assistant, used to a good-class business, for a few weeks. F. W. Doubleday, Dorking.

OVER.—Wanted, immediately, a Junior Assistant in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; board in, sleep out. Please send full particulars in first letter, to R. McEwell, Alexander Bottle & Co., 37 Town Wall Street, Dover.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Wanted, au Assistant, for Dispensing and Retail; state age, height, salary (either in or out doors), no Sunday duty, three kept, and when diseugaged, enclosing photo (to be returned). H. S. Martin, East Grinstead.

EXETER.—Good Junior required, for Family and Dispensing business. State age, references, salary, and full particulars, and seud photo (if convenient), to Holman, Ham & Co., 74 High Street, Exeter.

EXETER.—Wanted, at once, gentlemanly Assistant; indoors. Please state salary and full particulars in first letter, Wynne Tighe & Son, Chemists, Exeter.

EXETER.—Broom & Reid require, end of August, Junior Assistant, about 20, of gentlemanly appearance and good address; must be able to Dispense well. Please give full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned).

FAREHAM.—Wanted, immediately, a Junior Assistant or Improver, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to Batchelor & Son, Chemists, Fareham.

FAVERSHAM. -Junior Assistant, accustomed to Retail and Dispensing; hours easy: no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary (indoors), wheu disengaged, enclosing references and photo (returnable), to E. Jenkins, Chemist, Faversham, Kent.

CLOUCESTER. — Junior Assistant wanted, in Light Retail and Dispensing butiuess; knowledge of Photography preferred; outdoors. Apply, H. Hargreaves, The Cross, Gloucester.

HADFIELD.—Assistant wanted, aged about 21, for Mixed Retail business. Send usual particulars of experience, age, salary (indoors), and photo (to be returned), Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, Derbyshiro.

HORNCASTLE.—At once, Junior or Improver; indoors. State salary, and enclose carte with references, to Carlton & Sons, Horncastle.

HULL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, about 20; short hours, 8 to 7, Thursdays 1; no Sunday duty: live in; Store trade. Apply, with all particulars, Wm. Cussons (Lim.), Hull.

LFORD.—Immediately, Dispenser and Countermau, about 23; permanent berth and good salary to suitable man. Apply, stating age, height, and references, with photo, to Newton Wright, Chemist, Ilford.

NDIA.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent Assistant; good experience in Dispensing and Retail; Pharmaceutical qualification not essential; 3 or 4 years' engagement; progressive salary, with board and lodging; passage paid out. Apply, to Davidge & Long, 68 Basinghall Street, London, E.O.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, a qualified and an unqualified Assistant.
Please state age, experieuce, references, it extractor, and full particulars, to F. G. Brice, Chemist, Humberstone Road, Leicester.

EIGH (LANCS).—Smart Juuior, as Locum, for four weeks commenclug August 9. Say terms to Foggitt's Drug Co. (Lim.), Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs.

ONDON, S.E.—Smart, qualified Assistant; must be good Prescriber; aged about 40; apply by letter only. All particulars to T. R. Kent, M.P.S., 103 Westminster Bridge Road, London.

ONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail; total abstainer preferred; indoors Jenkins, Chemist, Portland Road, South Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, in a high-class suburban business, an Assistant, of good appearance and address, for part-time; easy distance to Messrs. Wootton, Will, and Muter. State particulars to N. H. Schollar & Co., Chemists, 41 Nightingale Lane, Loudon, S.W.

ONDON, S.W.- Unqualified Assistant as Counterman; outdoors and short hours; about 26 years of age. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and salary required, to F. M., Box 2,482, Seli's Advertising Offices, London.

ONDON, N.W.—Junior (ontdoors), for good-class Retail and Dispensing business, Full particulars, with photo (to be returned), W. F. Oox, 116 Oraven Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.

ONDON, S.W.—Immediately, a good Junior or part-time Assistant, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, and salary required (photo if possible), A. W. Barker, 112 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.

ONDON, N.—At once, for four weeks during the holidays of staff, a Junior Assistant; indoors, or outdoors could be arranged if desired. Please apply personally, or by letter, to W. G. Blackbam, 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

ONDON, E.C.—Wanted, at once, good all-round Junior for Light Retail and Dispensing; qualified preferred. Full particulars, with photo, to Thos. Bloodworth (late Penrose), 5 Amwell Street, Myddelton Square, E.C.

L ONDON. N.W.—Qualified Assistant, for first-class business; aged about 22; indoors; with good Countor and Dispensing experience two kept; state full particulars, salary required, and enclose carte. T. F. Elton, 28 Endsleigh Gardena, N.W.

ONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, smart Junior; indoors; comfortable home; alternate Sunday duty. Apply, with particulars, or personally, to Lovely & Co., Streatham Common, S.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Smart Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business; unqualified. A. Bevan, The Modern Pharmacy, Dennington Parade, West Hampstead.

ONDON, S.E.—A reliable Assistant (outdoors); half-boliday weekly, no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, C. Kibble & Co. (Lim.), Drug Department, 55 Broadway, Deptford, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Immediately, a competent qualified Assistant, aged about 25 (two kept) for a first-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply to H. Cracknell, Pbarma:ceutical Chemist, 17 Craven Road, Westbourne Terrace, London, W. Telephone No. 611, Paddington.

ONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant (indoors); aged about 22; about August 11; accustomed to a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, references, &c., Jagg & Co., 127 Buckingbam Palace Road, London, S.W.

ONDON, S.W. (8 Miles from City).—Middle of August, an unqualified steady Assistant to manage small branch and put up stock; indoors; hours &45 to 9; 4 o'clock Wednesdays; alternate Sunday evening duty. Apply, with references, photo if possible, and salary required, to S. W. (149/37), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, for first-class business; indoors or outdoors; Thursday holiday, 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. alternately; no Sunday duty. Apply, with photo and salary required, &c., "Statim," 25 Finsbury Road, Wood Green.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, smart energetic Junior, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; indoors. Address, with full particulars, Pretty, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Dentist, 235 North End Road, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, at once, at Haymarket Store, an Assistant for the Counter; outdoors. Apply by letter, stating salary, experience, &c., "Obemist," 28 Haymarket, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Junior for Store; easy bours, no Sunday duty; outdoors; dinner and tea in. Apply, with references and usual particulars, King & Mortimer; 715 Fulham Road

LONDON, N.W.—Part-time vacancy in Light Retail and Dispensing; quiet comfortable bome, suitable to a gentleman desirous of studying. Send fall particulars (with photo if conven'ent), to G. Dauncey, 6 Nugent Terrace, St. John's Wood.

ONDON, E.—Wanted, an Assistant; also Junior. Please send all particulars, salary required, age, experience, and references, to Arthur Lacy, 151 Sboreditcb.

MIDLANDS.—Healthy village: wanted, elderly Registered man to undertake 4 hours' very light duty 5 days weekly, for which bouse and small salary is offered; must have first-class references; permanency; all replies considered in strict confidence. 250/34, Office of this Paper.

READING.—Part-time (to Minor Students and others); a few hours' light work daily; facilities for practical work; classes can be attended at Reading College; comfortable bome; boating, bathing, and cricket close at band; nominal salary. "Pharmacist," Caversham, Reading.

RICHMOND, S.W. Assistant, about 23, for Dispensing and General Store trade; easy hours; required August 13. Apply, Drug Department, London Supply Stores, Richmond, S.W.

RICHMOND, S.W.—Wanted, an Assistant, about 20 to 24, with good Dispensing experience, for a bigh-class business; preference to one with a practical knowledge of the Photographic (developing, &c.) and Optical trade; weekly half-boliday. Send particulars of age, height, salary (indcors), and enclose photo, Rex Blanchford, Obemist.

ROCHESTER.—Junior wanted early; ample time for study allowed. Green, Chemist, Rochester.

ST. ALBANS.—Wanted, a good Assistant. State experience and salary required, Ekins & Fisher, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Market Place, St. Albans.

SEASIDE.—End of August, a qualified Assistant; aged about 22; accustomed to Dipensing and Light Retail. Please state full particulars, and send photo (which will be returned), to Lewis Wing (Limited), Weston-super-Mare.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Assistants open to accept situations in South Africa, should apply to Lennon (Limited), 75 Leadenball Street, London, E.C., who frequently bear of vacancies.

SOUTH AFRICA (Healthy Town).—Assistant required, for early part of March: must be thoroughly reliable, competent, and preference given to one with Wholesale experience; steady and soher habits are most essential; aged about 23; single, and of good health; Minor qualification; salary, £12 10s. per month first year, £13 10s. second year, £15 tbird year, payable monthly; without board, and outdoors; second-class passage paid out, with personal expenses on board; 3 years' agreement, Address, "South Africa," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Olose, London, E.O.

SOUTH, COAST.—Immediate (indoors, comfortable home), smart Junior, of good address and Dispensing experience; must bave undeniable references; photo to be returned; state full particulars; permanency to a suitable man. 250/37, Office of this Paper.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA.—Indoor Assistant, about 22, of smart appearance and address, for first-class Dispensing business. Applicants, please state age, height, references, salary required, and particularly enclose pboto, J. H. Taylor, St. Anne's-on-tbe-Sea.

WALLINGTON.—Assistant, outdoors, about 24 or 25, chiefly for Dispensing; must have bad good experience. Please state full particulars, W. J. Roberts, Chemist, Wallington, Surrey (about 10 miles from London Bridge or Victoria).

WEYMOUTH.—Junior wanted (indoors). Apply, with usual particulars, to Gibbs, Chemist, Weymouth

WILLENHALL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (unqualified); outdoors; half-holiday weekly from 2 P.M. Apply, stating beight, age, and salary required (with photo if convenient); in applying, please state when at liberty, William H. Walker, F.C.S., Chemist, The Pharmacy, Willenhall, Staffs.

WINTON (Bournemouth).—Active Junior wanted, aged about 19 to 22; indoors; total abstainer; enclose photo, to be returned. State experience had and salary required to Cumber, Chemist, Winton, near Bournemouth

WORCESTER.—Qualified Assistant wauted; good salary to reliable man; one used to Store trade preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, to Trustees of the late E. J. Kitson, City Drug Stores.

worcester.—Wauted, smart indoor Assistant; 21 to 27; unqualified; Pharmaceutical classes are held in Worcester, and time allowed to attend them; liberal and increasing salary given to an industrious, pushing man; one early evening off a week; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to Steward, Chemist, Worcester.

WORCESTER.—Locum wanted, from August 9, for three weeks; no night or Sunday duty; outdoors. H. Aubrey, The Oross, Worcester.

A JUNIOR Assistant wanted, at once; must bave good references; required principally for Dispensing and to belp with the books. Corfe & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

A SSISTANT: good addres; used to quick trade; qualification not necessary; knowledge of Photograpby essential. Apply, with usual particulars, "Ph.C." (252/35), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, Bookkeeper, and Surgery Attendant (young, unqualified male) wanted by firm of Surgeons, at once; Salary to commence, 28s. a week (outdoors). Apply, with age and references, to Drs. Hayes, Wobb & Macpberson, Basingstoke.

DISPENSER required in busy East-end practice; thoroughly capable man, accustomed to quick and accurate Dispensing; bours 9 A.M. till 12.30 P.M., and from 4 P.M. till 9 P.M.; wages £2 2s. per week. For further ratioulars, apply Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 143 Farringdon Road, E.C.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper to Surgeon; outdoors; aged 21 to 25; hours easy, allowing of good time for study; liberal salary; bookkeeping could be learnt afterwards; must be good dispenser and well recommended. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience, giving references, to Donellan, Chemist, Orewe.

DISPENSER wanted; single; rooms and attendance provided. Apply, in first instance, ouly by letter, to Drs. Green & Rose, South Norwood; state age, salary required, and references; strictest investigation as to character.

UNIOR; indoors; time for study, or part time; aged about 23; no store assistants need apply. Particulars to X., c/o Messrs, Willows, 40 Aldersgate Street, E.O.

JUNIOR (outdoors), for modern Cash business in fashionable London Suburb, wanted soon after the Bank Holiday; good salary and commission to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars, to F. J. P. (254/23), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business, State full particulars, when disengaged, 255/11, Office of this Paper.

ABORATORY Attendant required for the Chemical Department of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School in beginning of October next; youth with knowledge of Chemistry preferred; wages 12s. per week, rising to 18s.; hours 9 to 5. Apply to the Secretary on or before August 30 next.—August 2, 1900.

LOCUM.—Improver required as Locum, from August 13 to 25. Write, stating terms, &c., to A. J. Trebilco & Co., St. George Drug Stores, St. George, Bristol.

ANAGER (qualified) required, for Country Branch; corner shop and house, nucely fitted, new; abstainer preferred; married, with own furniture, to live on premises, or one with view to succession entertained. Please give full particulars, age, references, salary required (moderate), with house, gas, taxes, &c., free, 251/3, Offics of this Paper.

N or about August 13, a competent Assistant; indoors; qualification not essential; early afternoon once a week. Apply, stating age, height, references, and photo (to be returned) to Stonham & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

PART-TIME Assistant wanted; good chance for capable man. Apply, with full particulars, to 149/49, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN-cont.

RETAIL-continued.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Mixed Country husiness; aged ahout 23; abstainer preferred; no duty after hours; shop closes 1 P.M. Thursdays. Apply, A. B. C. (148/61), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required in good-class Cash Pharmacy; fair salary and reasonable hours; excellent prospects offered to really competent man. Apply, stating full particulars, to Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), 80 Borough Road, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required in London; reasonable hours; must he of gentlemanly appearance and address: good salary to suitable man. State usual particulars to "Phœnix" (253/34), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Surgeou's Dispenser and Bookkeeper, in a healthy district in Lancashire. Apply, stating terms, to A. W. Musson, King Street, Olitheroe.

SMART unqualified Senior and Juuior required, for about 13th and 25th respectively, for good-class Dispeusing and Retail business on the South Coast; knowledge of Photography required. State age, height, experience, and salary required (indoors), euclose photo, "Farmacista," c/o Evans & Lescher, Bartholomew Close, E.O.

TEMPORARY Assistant wanted, for 2 weeks in September: qualified or unqualified. Apply, stating terms, &c., and when disengaged, to Bateman, 76 St. Albans Road, Watford.

ANTED, Junior, iudoors; Extractor preferred; good references.
Please state salary and full particulars, photo (to be returned),
John Bienveau, Andover.

WANTED, a first-class Ohemist, to take au appointment ahroad. Write, "Doughty," c/o F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.O.

WANTED, a first-class Manager, of good appearance, for large husiness in the West-end; liberal salary. Apply, enclosing photo and full particulars, which will be treated as confidential, to "M. F. S.," c/o Hovenden, 31 Berners Street, W.

WHOLESALE.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO. (LIM.), will have vacancies early in Septemher for one or two additional Representatives in the Midlands, Yorkshire, and Wales; applicants must be well trained and thoroughly competent, know their ground intimately; not over 30; unmarried, and with highest personal references; salary, expenses, and commission.

ORRESPONDING MANAGING Clerk required; must be well recommended, and have heen a considerable time ahroad; fluent English and French; used to self-dependent working, with greatest circumspection; of great energy and perseverance; will find immediately, or by October 1 next, position for life; Druggists preferred. Apply to E. 69, c/o Haasenstein & Vogler A.-G., Hamburg.

TRAVELLER, of good appearance, required; aged ahout 30; Newcastle-on-Tyne and district; calling on Chemists, Painters, and others in the Paint, Varuish, and Drysaltery trade; must be energetic, and possess highest references. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to "Grange" (250/30), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with connection, resident in Yorkshire or Lancashire, wanted by old-established London Wholesale Drug-house; salary and commission. 23 Harringay Park, Orouch End.

WANTED. Correspondence-clerk, Shorthand-writer, and Typist; must possess knowledge of the Drug and Patent Medicine trades. Apply, stating references, experience, and salary required, to Goodall, Backhouse & Oo., Leeds.

ANTED, Junior Clerk, accustomed to invoicing in the Drug husiness. Apply, stating salary required and full particulars, to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

WET COUNTERMAN.—A smart and experienced man for the Wet Counter required, in a London house. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 255/18, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

A PPRENTICE wanted, in first-class suburban Dispensing and General Retail business, either in or out doors. Apply, in first instance, to Messrs. Flood & Co., 208 Borough High Street.

Parents and Guardians,—Apprentice.—Wanted, a well-educated Youth; one who has passed Preliminary examination preferred; every facility given for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the husiness; a good technical school in town, with evening classes for telences. Apply to Allen & Neale, Chemists, King's Lynn.

WANTED, to Apprentice a well-educated youth, aged 17 (passed Preliminary equivalent), to a good-class husiness; Home Counties preferred. Fall particulars, premium, &c., to Messrs. P. & W. Hucklebridge, Chemists, 116 Ebury Street, Loudon, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

ASSISTANT; 22; part-time. K. B. R., 6 Werter Road, Putney, S.W.

AFTER 6; qualified; Dentistry; Photography. "Chemist," 35 St. John's Lane, E.O.

PART-TIME: London preferred; age 22; steady. "Snapshot," 5 Peckham Rye, S.E.

WANTED, to complete Apprenticeship (indoors 2 years). 252/16, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 23; disengaged; 6 years' experience. Law, 189 Gooch Street, Birmingham.

OCUM; 36; disengaged for about a fortnight. "Statim," 32 Lion Street, Walworth, S.E.

JUNIOR; aged 20; indoors; Mauchester district. F. S. Mitchell, Ohurch Street, Atherton.

ASSISTANT; 27: married; unqualified; in or near London. "Drugs," 57 Denham Road, Egham.

OCUM; qualified; Chemist or Surgeon; disengaged end of August. 253/40), Office of this Paper.

WANTED. situation as Dispenser to a Surgeon; country preferred. Powne, Amesbury, Wilts

A 8 Manager.—Qualified Chemist seeks engagements, or as Buyer. 235/13, Office of this Paper.

OCUM: 35: uuqualified; references. Geo. Reed, c/o Mr. Hodgson, Ohemist, Kirkgate, Wakefield.

OCUM-TENENS; qualified; 55; reliable; shortly disengaged. Jones, 61 Paget Street, Cardiff.

JUNIOR: 23: disengaged: 7 years' experience; country preferred. A. Fleming, Foggathorpe, Selby.

OCUM or Assistant; disengaged; excellent references. "Statim," 55 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

EVENING Engagement wanted by qualified Ohemist. Black, 33 Trewint Street, Earlsfie'd, S.W.

LADY Dispenser (qualified) desires engagement. E., 29 Blenheim Crescent, Notting Hill, London, W.

QUALIFIED Junior; discugaged; aged 23; 5 years' general experience. 252/34, Office of this Paper.

GERMAN Chemist seeks engagement without salary. Hartel, 18 Alexandra Road Finshury Park, N.

A SSISTANT: outdoors; time for study; Loudon preferred. "Radix," 138 Arlington Road, N.W.

A SSISTANT or Manager; elderly; qualified; disengaged. "Bismuth," 218 Beeches Road, West Bromwich.

QUALIFIED: Locum; tall; 25; good experience; outdoors. "Beta" (250/21), Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS disengaged; qualified; 27; excellent London experience. "Student," 4 Fulham Place, Paddington.

DISPENSER: qualified; temporary or permanent; Surgeon or Hospital. W.B., Rivers Willson, Oxford.

A SSISTANT; 27: 11 years' experience; Dispensing, Photography. Viokery, Batts House, Edenhridge, Kent.

OCUM has two weeks vacant from August 11; qualified; experienced; aged 35. 38 Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.

DISENGAGED; varied Loudon experience; 24; tall; good appearance. "Manager," 15 Methley Street, Kennington.

ANAGER; qualified; married; experienced; highest references; discngaged. "Bztol" (253/18), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; disengaged; Prescriber, Dispenser, Extractor; undeniable references. Golland, Patrick, Silver Street, Masham.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; 25; experienced, home and ahroad. "Methyl," 66 Old Hall Road, Brampton, Chesterfield.

ANAGER or Locum; qualified; aged 34; disengaged August 9; registered Guernsey and Jersey. 2 Elysian Terrace, Guernsey.

A SSISTANT desires situation in London; 9 till 6 o'clock; Saturday 2 o'clock; 23; tall; outdoors. J., 44 Caldervale Road, Clapham.

QUALIFIED; 25; 9 years' good Dispensing and Retail City and provincial experience. Particulars (252/9), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR desires part-time engagement near soience or technical school; please give particulars. "Menthol" (149/39), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; qualified; 10 years' good experience; aged 25; medium height; ontdoors preferred. Smith-Davies, The Phsrmacy, Porth, Glam.

QUALIFIED; 5 ft. 7 in.; good Dispensing experience; knowledge of Photographic trade. "Iodol," 16 Alma Square, Brooks Bar, Manchester.

A SSISTANT, Manager, or Locum; long, varied experience; Extractor; aged 46. "Phenacetin," Chemist, 34 Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

ANAGER or Assistant; unqualified; 27; S.E. district preferred, or City; married. Harry B., Normanton House Montem Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

A SSISTANT; outdoors; 23; Dispensing and Counter experience; disengaged; moderate business hours. "Exalgin," Glan-Menai, Bersham Road, Wrexham.

LADY Dispenser desires engagement in Birmingham or district; morning, and evening after 6 o'clock; Locum, Apply, "Cascara" (253/37), Office of this Paper.

ANAGER, small husiness, or Dispenser; qualified; middle-aged; varied experience; disengaged; moderate salary. "Minor," 10 Clarence Place, Docks, Cardiff.

ANAGER; qualified; registered Dentist, good Prescriber and Extractor; middle-aged; widower; disengaged. "Bonus," 49 Park Road, St. James, Northampton.

PHARMACIST (24) is open for engagement, position of trust; first-class Dispensing experience; Prescriber; excellent references. "Major" (255/1), Office of this Paper.

HEALTH RESORT preferred; August 18; unqualified; Manager or otherwise; aged 27; well up all hranches; temporary or permanent; married. 252/5, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH, French, six months' experience with chemist in Rouen, offers services in return for board and residence; speaks English; last six months at Margate College. L., 7 Prince's Square, Bayswater.

QUALIFIED (26), abstainer, seeks good permanency as Manager in country market town, North; good experience; excellent references; outdoors or house attached. Apply, 252/33, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant; outdoors; 20 years' good experience; Dispenser, Prescriber; quick Counterman; take full charge; best references; disengaged. "Chemist," 20 Brunswick Street, Ardwick Green, Mauchester.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 45: married, no family; long and varied experience in London and provinces; good Dispenser and Prescriber; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; disengaged. "Nemo," 30 Merchant Street, Bulwell, Nottingham.

WANTED, nice situation for young man just out of his apprenticeship, where he can have time for study and attend classes; age, height, and photo can be sent; good references from late master. Offers and term, to 24 Lethbridge Road, Southport, Lancashire.

WHOLESALE.

GENTLEMAN (25) desires position as Traveller; highest references. Apply, Willey, 61 Langdale Road, Scarborough.

INOR, 7 years' experience in Retail, desires engagement in Wholesale; good references. Address "Tincture" (250/24), Office of this

CENTLEMAN (24); Major qualification; desires situation in a Wholesale house; good references. "Serum" (254/39), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Commissions; good connection with Chemists and Grocers in Midlands and Eastern Counties; heavy samples objected to. Apply, Marlhoro Villa, Marlboro Read, Watford.

REPRESENTATIVE; thorough knowledge Drugs, Photographic requisites, Chemists' Sundries, Iudiarubher goods; quiek, industrions; good, pushing salesman; gentlemanly address; 34; married. "Rhei," 191 Ferndale Road, Brixton.

CENTLEMAN, representing London Drug-house over a large area, would like to represent another house (in any branch not clashing); part expenses and salary; good opportunity for introducing Specialities. Taylor, 13 Barratt Street, Southport.

SPECIALITIES.—Gentleman, with large experience in the gettingup and development of Proprietaries, is open to Commissions in this direction; Pamphlets, Leadets, Wrappers, Labels, &c., a particularity. Address, "Mediens,"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

A COMPETENT firm wishes, for the sale of well-introduced and good selling cosmetical specialities in England, to open up with a respectable firm ready to undertake the sale on fixed terms. Address, with full particulars, to C. W. 1739, c/o Haasenstein & Vogler, A. G., Koln-on-Rhine.

ARTISTIC Chemists' Fittings.—Two complete shops for sale, now erected, and can be inspected on view in our ground-floor show-rooms; also a full stock of screens, desks, wall-cases, drug-drawers, &c., &c., ready for immediate delivery. Write, with full particulars, &c., of your requirements, to Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

NERVE-KILLER.—To be applied to the cavity of the aching tooth on cotton wool. Painless. Harmless. In bottles, price 3s. per doz., carded. A very saleable and reliable line. Purchasers invariably recommend it to others. 3-dozen lots, hoxed, with customer's own name and address, at 3s. 6d. per doz. Sole agents appointed. Samples free. Evans Bros., 112 North End, Croydon.

SULPHUR-TABLETS and Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tahlets, in 7-lb. hinged and labelled boxes; 2 cwt. 33s. cwt., carriage paid; 1 cwt. 34s., ½ cwt. 18s., 28 lbs. 10s., carriage forward, prices and show-cards free; Sticky Fly-papers, your own name, 5s. gross, 5-gross lots carriage paid; Disinfecting Shells, 4s. 3d. gross, 5-gross lots £1. Christy & Oo. (late White), Chemist, Leicester.

CHEMISTS' Fittings.—High-class Fittings at Low Prices.—14-ft. Chemist side fitting, fitted 70 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels, out-glass knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c., complete £15 10s.; mahogany-top serving counter, plate-glass front, 10ft. 6 in. long, £9 5s. bent plate-glass counter-case, 5 ft. long, 80s. Cheap house for window enclosures, alterations, wall-cases, glass facias, and stall plates. Chemists fitted complete. Estimates free. Mills, Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. (late 203 Oity Road).

HEMISTS'Shop-fixtures.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with hevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knohs, shelving above, lookers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 and 18 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6895, Illustrated Catalogue on application.

SHOP FITTINGS and Show Cases.—Special clearance of shopsoided goods at large discounts off usual prices for cash; all offered subject to being unsold.—12 ft. complete high-class drug-fitting, with solid mahogany fronted drug-drawers, each having bevelled-edged glass label and cut-glass knob, with lockering, mahogany pilasters and cornice, £12; 6 ft. dispensing screen, bevelled-mirror centre and show cases, with mahogany and plate-glass counter; complete with sponge case, £12; 10;; 12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter £10; 8 ft. ditto, £6; 8 ft. wall-case, 8 ft. 6 in. high, complete with recess, £10; perfume-case and desk, 45s.; bent plate-glass counter-cases, from 4 ft. to 10 ft. long, from 65s.; counter-drawers, with 2 lahel, 2 paper, till-howl, and 8 other drawers, 42s. 6d.; ditto, with 10 drawers, 35s.; ditto, with 5 drawers, 19s. 6d.; plate glass shelving and large quantity of secondhand fittings and cases to be sold as great bargains. Philip Josephs & Son, 54 and 93 Cld Street, London, E.O.

CUCUMBER AND GLYCERINE

Formulæ and labels free with each jar; 1/2 lb. (for 3 lbs. emulsion), 2s. 3d.; 1 lh., 4s. 3d.; 7 lhs., 25s., post free. Rouse, 61 Charlotte Street, London, W.

N.B.—Cuoumbers actually enter into the somposition of this article.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the monoy deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount, which ie payable by the purchaser.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulæ, Addresses Wanted, and
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 $\frac{1}{6}$ d, per word with name and address. 1d, per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Remittances payable to EDWARD MALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

50-gal. bottle N. O. gas, stopcock and mohair tubing, mahogany case, Coxeter's face-piece, in good condition, 35s. the lot. "Dentist," 141 St. James's Street, Burnley.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

- Seven years' British and Colonial Journals; 6 years' Pharmaceutical Journal, few numbers missing; all in good condition; 3d. per lb. ALLEN, Chemist, Plymouth.
- Bentham's "British Flora," several hundred wood engravings, best edition, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, scarce, 1895; what offers? Ellis, 59 Deardengate, Haslingden.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

- 650 oz. Howards' sulphate of quinine, in 4-oz. bottles; what offers for whole or part? J. M., 32 High Street, Brecon.
- Otto roses, virgin, 14-oz. original (gilt) bottle, 25s. 6d; oil lavender, Mitcham, 1-lb. original (capsuled) bottle, 25s., delivere?. Cheque, WARNES, 333 Gray's Inn Road, W.O.
- Salicine, iodoform (p., xl. or præe.), 41bs; bism. carb, sod. salicyl. phys. pure), pot. iod., chlorof. (methy.), 141bs.; atrop. sulph., morph. tart., codeia, cocaine HOl., 4 oz.; homatrop., 20 gr.; eserive, 60 gr.; in good condition, and sold in bulk or loose for best offer. 254/34, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

Analyst, Silver Medallist, supplies formulæ to faithfully reproduce any speciality, the result of 25 years' practical experience; state wants; the following are sample till-fillers: tonic for indigestion and liver-complaint (the most successful remedy of modern times), 5s.; phosphortouic, 5s.; gonorrhea emulsion, 10s. 6d.; cloudy ammonia, 1s.; tooth-powder, 2s. 6t.; hair-frizz, 2s. 6d.; borax-aud-camphor hair-wash, 1s.; hair-cleanser, 1s.; shampoo-powder, 2s. 6d.; ee-cream powders, 2s. 6d.; lemonade-powder, 1s.; crystals, 1s.; herb ext, 5s.; stone beer ext., 2s. 6d.; ginger-ale ext, 2s. 6d.; greel-powder for horses, 21s.; write for complete list. Pen-y-3ryn, Sedgley, near Dudley.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

- No. 2 bull's-eye Kodak, in good condition, for best offer. "READER," 3 Euston Street, W.O.
- First-class binocular (Beck's) microscope, 2 pairs cycpieces (Lieberhuln), 3 object-glasses, achromatic condenser, dark well, 2 stage forceps, parabolic reflector, polarising-apparatus, cameta-lucida, 2 live-boxes, the whole in handsome mahogany box. 253,24, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

- A few dozen packets Daisies, latest style, clean, 9s. dozen delivered. Reigo Co., Grimsby.
- 9 doz. Wilson's food; first reasonable offer accepted. PENDLEBURY, Chemist, Castleton, Lancashire.
- 72 1s. 1½d. Thierry's halsam, 8s. 6d. doz.; 12 2s. 9d. ointment, 22s. 6d.; new. Gilmour, 969 Govan Road, Govan.
- 1 gross Maypole soap, 24s.; 1 gross Ivory soap, 15s.; 6 2s. 9d. Holloway's coca wine and 6 1s. 6d. ditto for 12s. 6d. HIND, Chemist, Leicester.

SHARES.

- 50 Camwal preference, 23s. 6d. 250/39 Office of this Paper.
- 50 Camwal preference, 24s. 6d. A., 12 Eltham Road, Lce, Kent.
- 20 Camwal ordinary offered 22s. 6d. share. 253/2, Office of this Paper.
- 10 Seigel's ordinary £1 shares, 7s. 6d. each. Fuge, 21 Francis Street, Luton.

SHOP FITTINGS.

- Chemist's stock and hottles, jars, &c., cheap. 52 Ber Street, Norwich.
- Complete fittings of a small chemist's corner shop for immediate sale, near Birmingham; detailed particulars on application. 253/26, Office of this Paper.
- Bargain.—Shop-rounds, 30.oz., 20.oz., and 8.oz., W. and N. mouth; also oil, syrup, and ointment jars (blue); new, only used 2 months; £4 10s. the lot. 253/7. Office of this Paper.
- One 6-gal. carboy and stand; 3 specie-jars, about 2 ft. high, with metal caps; 2 mahogany stands; 11 gal. carboy; and about 6 doz. 32 and 40 oz. asserted stoppered shoprounds; what offers? SAVAGE, Chemist, Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Handsome glass-case-fronted counters and the stock and fittings (for removal) of chemist's shop, at Morris's, 331 West Green Road (near West Green Station), London, N.

WANTED.

- Camwal ordinary. State number and price, 252/3, Office of this Paper.
- Dental chair. Particulars and price to RITCHIE, 84 Belgrave Road, Leicester.
- Minor books. State lowest cash price to Spanton, Theatre Drug Stores, Ramsgate.
- Old electric lamps and ecrap platinum. P. Rowsell, 9 Derwent Grove East Dulwich, London.
- Small Tupholme's hand mixing-machine. Price, size, &c., to M., 11^e Church Street, Croydon.
- Chemist's gilded sign-mortar; must be in good condition. State price H. X. (248/22), Office of this Paper.
- "The Management of Infancy and Childhood," by Howar Barrett. Doubleday, Dorklog.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of SEVENTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal, The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian sub-

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NEW BOOKS.

A NEW edition of our "Veterinary Counter Practice" is now printing, and will be in the hands of the binders soon. It has been thoroughly revised by a competent veterinary surgeon, and brought well up to date. It is a better, bigger, and brighter book than before, but the price will remain the same, 3s. 6d., or by

The new edition of "The Art of Dispensing" is also being printed. It will contain 500 pages, so that it is almost twice the size of previous editions. The new edition is encyclopædic in its comprehensiveness of difficulties which occur at the dispensingcounter. It has been practically rewritten from cover to cover, and at least three-fourths of the matter is new. The Editor has taken special pains to increase the educational value of the book, so as to make it even more useful to students of pharmacy. It will be ready in time for the next school session, and we are booking orders for it in advance at 6s. post free.

Summary.

LIEUT. LENFESTY, R.A., is a registered chemist and druggist. We give his portrait on p. 227.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S APPROVAL of the scheduling of carbolic acid has been gazetted (p. 252).

The names of those who passed the Institute of Chemistry's examinations in July are given on p. 226.

MR. CARTEIGHE has spoken out in regard to the division of the Minor—he favours it, apparently (p. 247).

Dr. Attrield wonders what his B.P. critics find wrong about his "Digest." He gives his views on p. 255.

A STATUE to Lavoisier was unveiled in Paris last week. We

give full particulars of it and pictures on pp. 232 and 233. THE P.A.T.A. ANNUAL MEETING was held this week, and is

reported on p. 248. It is simmering down to steady work.

The Scotch affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society are in rather a seething condition just now. We explain why on p. 241.

THE VIBRONA BIRD is represented by Mr. Fred Reynolds as a rare species of the duck family—Mr. F. W. Fletcher (p. 238).

XRAYSER was disappointed with Mr Holmes's address, but he likes Dr. Attfield's report on the B.P. criticisms, and backs him up (p. 239).

An Apprentice-chemist who was summarily dismissed by his employer has succeeded in recovering his premium in part (P. 251).

THE new by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were approved on Wednesday, Dr. Symes dissenting (p. 247).

THE COMPLETION of our special report on the International Congress of Chemistry is printed on p. 230, with portraits of some of the leaders.

THE IVY AND IVORY SOAP action has been decided in favour of the American firm, who were in the field with a floating soap before the "Ivy" (p. 250).

The members of the Society of Chemical Industry had a good time in Paris, and saw a fine ozone-apparatus used in making synthetic perfumes (p. 226).

The local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society mct in London last Friday. New conditions in regard to this office have been agreed to by the Council (p. 248).

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has met in Ipswich this week, and the usual annual exhibition of drugs and foods has been We report the latter fully on p. 238.

WE REPORT the death of a vicar's wife through morphinepoisoning. The dose was small, but the victim's disease had been incorrectly diagnosed by a London doctor (p. 227).

THE SHAREHOLDERS of Ulster Chemists (Limited) met on Monday, but refused to admit the C. d D. reporter. We hear, however, that the committee of investigation recommend voluntary winding up (p. 253).

THE COMPANIES BILL has been read a second time in the House of Lords, and the Committee stage was reached on our press day. The Lord Chaucellor made a statement regarding Clauses 2 and 3, which is reported on p. 256.

A LADY who attended the Conference in London last week writes us a perfectly feminine description of it (p. 249). "Xrayser" has something to say about it too, and we give some notes on the river excursion, with a photograph (p. 234)

In the Case of the death of a child from an overdose of acetanilide in headache-powder the jury found that the chemist was not guilty of criminal neglect. The chemist promised to call in as many of the powders as possible (p. 227)

A NEW PHARMACY BILL is to be drafted by a committee of the Pharmaceutical Council for consideration in October. The Council does not say what it should contain (p. 245), but we venture to indicate what should not go in it (p. 240).

QUIET CONDITIONS continue to prevail in the drug and chemical markets. Quicksilver has dropped 5s., but there is no change in mercurials. Quinine in the second-hand market has been in good demand, and the spot-price has advanced $\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz. (p. 257).

The Federation of Chemists' Associations succeeded in completing the annual meeting last Friday. Mr. John Smith continues as President and Mr. Geo. F. Merson bas succeeded Mr. Cocks as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Gifford wanted the Federation to be jackal to the Pharmaceutical Society but the Federation objected (p. 226).

English Mews.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A thirsty soldier at Arbroath drank a considerable quantity of liniment from a bottle before discovering his mistake. He is now recovering.

Owing to the upsetting of a bottle of carbolic acid at 52 Dagnall Park Road, Croydon, Rosina Davis, the elevenments-old child of a contractor, was fatally burnt.

Messrs. William Metcalfe & Co.'s chemical works at Church, near Accrington, were destroyed by a fire on Saturday last. The damage is estimated at less than 10,000%.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, J.P., Camden Town, was the Hon. Secretary to the movement which gave the statue of Sir Sydney Waterlow to the Waterlow Park at Highgate, that was unveiled last Saturday by the Princess Louise.

A fire broke out last Saturday in warehouses, Park Street, Borough Market, S.E., where Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have one of their river warehouses. A great deal of damage was done before the fire was overcome.

At the meeting of the Board of Management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary on Monday, a resolution was passed expressing the deep regret they had felt at the loss the Infirmary had sustained by the death of Dr. D. J. Leech.

At the Lambeth Police Court Messrs. Dussek Brothers & Co., disinfectant-manufacturers, of Verney Road, Camberwell, were fined 30s. and costs on each of three summonses for employing young persons beyond the prescribed period of employment.

The "Rev." W. R. Graham, who is causing some talk in Upper Broughton, Manchester, owing to a dispute with the vicar, is better known as "Soapy Graham." He has been a paper-merchant, a drysalter, chemist, auctioneer, valuer, and Town Councillor.

Mr. William Austin Attree, late of Southampton, has just completed twenty-one years' service as dispenser to the Portsmouth Out-relief Dispensary. For twenty years Mr. Attree has been organist and choirmaster of H.M. Dockyard Church, Portsmouth.

At the Lambeth Police Court on July 26, the Bouillon Fleet Company (Limited), of Warner Road, Camberwell, were fined 3l. and 5s. 6d. costs for neglecting to send notice to the Home Office of an accident which occurred on June 25 to a lad in their employ.

Institute of Chemistry.

The following is the pass-list of the July examinations, those with an asterisk being for the Fellowship (F.I.C.):—

Intermediate Examination.—J. A. Brown, E. M. Chapman, F. Cunliffe, J. A. Dewhirst, W. D. Dick, A. W. Ellis, A. Gray, J. E. Jenkins, W. Lowson, W. W. Lumsden, B. G. McLellan, W. H. Nuttall, W. Partridge, S. O. Richmond, A. J. Robertson, P. W. Tainsh, W. S. Tebb, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), J. Thorburn, and F. W. Watson.

P. W. Tainsh, W. S. Tebb, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), J. Thorburn, and F. W. Watson.

General Practical Examination.—*A. Scott.

Final A.I.C. Examination.—In Mineral Chemistry: A. Baguley, B.Sc. (Wales), A. Davidson, *T. Hartley, H. W. Kinnersley, and O. Reinherz, B.A. (Cantab.). In Metallurgical Chemistry: A. G. Levy and *J. J. Morgan. In Physical Chemistry: T. H. Pope, A.C.G.I. In Organic Chemistry: F. G. H. Billows, A.C.G.I. In the Analysis of Food and Drugs, including an Examination in Therapeutics, Pharmacology, and Microscopy: S. Aston, N. P. Booth, *T. W. Glass, B.Sc. (Lond.), W. H. Jollyman, *W. N. Platt, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. (Lond.), and *S. A. Woodhead, B.Sc. (Dun.).

Society of Chemical Industry.

The trip of the members of this Society to Paris was concluded on Friday evening, July 27, having been from beginning to end a great success. A few trifling details that caused irritation at the beginning had been satisfactorily

adjusted by Gaze's representative. A hundred and fifty participated. The programme as originally arranged was carried through in its entirety, one of the most pleasant features of the excursion being the reception on Sunday evening, July 22, in the Garden Court of the Hotel St. James, where there was a brilliant assembly from 9 to 10.30. The President, Professor Chandler, made himself agreeable to everybody, and made a point of making the acquaintance of each one present. Amongst the extras that the excursionists were treated to was a visit to the Trippler liquid-air apparatus in the American Section of the Exhibition. This was by the invitation of Senator Cannon, and the visitors were hugely delighted with the entertainment provided for them. This consisted of such feats as ladies washing their hands in basinfuls of liquid air, gentlemen filling their hats with liquid air and placing them on their heads, and other very cooling but risky juggling with the mobile fluid. On July 20, by the invitation of Mr. Gordon Saloman, the party visited the factory of the Société Anonyme Anglo-Français Parfums Parfait at Courbevoie, where ozone is employed for the production of synthetic perfumes, such as heliotropin, coumarin, vanillin, and violet, and other odours. The installation of electric apparatus (which essentially is a development of a double Leyden jar) is probably unique, and is so efficient that it produces ozone at a little less cost than the price of oxygen in permanganate. This it does, also, without giving rise to the slightest nitrous odours in the atmosphere. The ozone by an exceedingly ingenious arrangement is conveyed to fractional distillates through the essential oils to be operated upon, so that the largest product of synthetic perfume is obtained—as, for example, vanillin, from the fractions of oil of cloves.

The Federation.

The annual meeting (adjourned) of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations was continued in the York Room, Holborn Restaurant, on Friday, July 27, at 10.15 A.M. Present:—Messrs. Wm. Giles, Aberdeen; Andw. Naysmith, Arbroath; J. Poole, C. Thompson, G. H. Brunt, Birmingham; R. W. Silson, Bradford and District; B. Keen, Bristol; J. H. Heaton, Burnley; E. Saville Peck, Cambridge; R. Shorrock, Darwen; Wm. B. Cowie. J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh: G. Robertson, R. Brodie, W. L. Currie, Glasgow; R. Lord Gifford, N.E. Lancashire; T. H. Swinton, Jno. Smith, Liverpool; Harry Kemp, W. Pidd, Manchester; J. D. Rose, G. F. Merson, Newcastle-on-Tyne and District; and A. E. Hobbs, Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. John Smith occupied the chair, and Mr. G. F. Merson, in the absence of Mr. Cocks (Hon. Secretary), was asked to act as secretary. The question of altering the title of the Association was discussed at some length, and ultimately a motion to omit the word "Local" was negatived and it was decided to allow the title to stand as at present.

Under "General Business" a good deal of talk took place. Mr. Lord Gifford considered that the sole aim of the Federation should be to increase the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, that pharmaceutical politics were outside the scope of the Federation, and in those views he was supported by Mr. Shorrock. Mr. Silson objected to have the Federation play "jackal" to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Rutherford Hill emphasised the advantages to be derived by combination, and advocated strongly a constructive as well as a destructive policy, especially in view of recent attempts at legislation. The penultimate paragraph in the annual report, in his opinion, represented exactly the aims of the Federation. Other delegates having spoken, Mr. Lord Gifford moved and Mr. Kemp seconded that a circular emphasising the two last paragraphs of the annual report be sent to all local associations, and that they be asked to use their best endeavour to carry out the policy there expressed. This was carried, with two dissentients.

The Executive for the current year was then elected as follows;—Chairman: Mr. John Smith, Liverpool (re-appointed). Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Geo. F. Merson, 24 Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Committee: Mr. W. L. Curric, Glasgow; Mr. E. Saville Peck, Cambridge (re-elected); Mr. G. W Turner, Clifton, Bristol, taking the place of Mr. C. Thompson, Birmingham, who expressed an opinion that a change in the Executive Committee should be made annually, and retired accordingly. He was accorded a hearty vote of

thanks for his services, as was also Mr. Cocks on his vacating the office of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Westminster Wisdom.

The Parliamentary news this week scarcely justifies special treatment. The Companies Bill is the item which most interests our readers. It passed through the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, and was read a first time in the Upper House the same night. The second reading is down for Thursday, August 2.

Birmingham Notes.

It is not often that pharmacists can afford to be at gardenparties on Saturday evenings, but such was the case on July 30, but it was a special thing at Highbury (Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham residence), where he grows his magnificent orchids.

Special attention is being paid in Birmingham to the eyesight of the school children just now, and there is sure to be a rush upon those pharmacists who sell spectacles—a lucrative side-line.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. M. Heller at the Technical School called forth fifty-two applicants, and after a reduction to five, a sub-committee interviewed these and eventually recommended the appointment of Mr. Lionel M. Jones, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., F.C.S., science master of St. Dunstan's College, Catford. He was lecturer on organic chemistry at Woolwich Polytechnic. The salary is 300%, a year.

It is a matter of regret that both chemists and drysalters figure this week in the police-court as defendants in cases where unjust weights were found on their premises. Although the fines were light, it does great harm to pharmacy to have such matters made public, however accidental the cause may be.

The curiosity-prescriber is on the war-path again. A prescription with free bromine dissolved in olive oil, and to be exhibited in capsule form, is the very latest. It is needless to say that not a single pharmacist in the city was equal to the task! and whether the thing became unfait accompli is not known to your correspondent. What was it for? [Perhaps bromipin was meant.—Editor.]

Owing to the large amount of work to be done in starting the University machinery in October, the senate has decided for the present to drop the subject of classes specially designed for pharmaceutical students. It will be a welcome delay to enable these to become more proficient in euclid, algebra, logic, and other fundamental studies preparatory to good honest scientific work, whether in chemistry or allied branches of science and the arts dependent upon them.

It may interest your botanical readers to know that the plant which so rarely flowers and which rejoices in the name of Yucca gloriosa—commonly known as "Adam's Needle"—is in flower at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens, and can be seen on payment of admission. This plant was first cultivated in England by Gerard in 1592, and flowered in his garden, Holborn, London. It has a branched panicle of flowers 6 feet high, and some hundreds of white lily-like flowers, to which family this plant belongs (Liliacea). One flowered here twenty-five years ago, according to the garden records, and the above facts are communicated to the local press by Mr. W. B. Lathom, the curator, who, no doubt, will be pleased to supply students with individual floral specimens for examination as its vitality recedes. It is a native of U.S.A. Its leaves are thick and succulent, and contain fibres which, however, have been but little used.

Carbolic Poisoning.

A little boy named Frederick Wingate, of Birmingham, found a bottle containing carbolic acid, some of which he drank. He is now under treatment at the general hospital.

At West Hartlepool on July 24, Edith Lawson, aged 16, daughter of an engine-driver, was found lying in her father's bedroom. She had taken carbolic acid, and died shortly afterwards.

A young joiner named Swales, of Market Drayton, had been served with an affiliation summons. He drank some carbolic acid when under the influence of drink and died the next day.

At an emigrants' boarding-house in Liverpool, Hjortur Bjarnason, a little boy 4 years of age, found a bottle of carbolic acid in a passage. He drank it, with fatal effect.

Mrs. Martha S. Edwards, aged 37, wife of a coachman living at Trafalgar Square, Halifax, poisoned herself with carbolic acid on the Friday of last week. She had been in ill health for some time.

Gertrude Higgins, aged 18, of Wesley Place, York, took 1 oz. of carbolic acid and 3 oz. of turpentine, because she had pawned some clothes and thought her father would be angry. She was remanded at the Police Court.

Last week a woman named Sarah Townend, living at Mold Green, who had suffered from diabetes and gangrene, necessitating the amputation of both legs, drank, with fatal effect, some of the carbolic acid intended to wash the wounds.

Mistaken Diagnosis.

The death of Mrs. Lewis, wife of the Vicar of St. Paul's, Thornton Heath, was followed by an inquest last week. The evidence of the husband showed that Mrs. Lewis, who was in her 44th year, had been ailing for some time (from gall-stones, it was said), and was attended by a London doctor, who prescribed Squire's liq. morphiæ bimecon. for her. Mr. Henry Handford, registered chemist, of Thornton Heath, had supplied the medicine, and deposed that the dose of morphine in the prescription was quite small. Dr C. Owen Fowler, who was attending the vicarage children, had been asked by Mrs. Fowler to see her, as she had a severe headache. She had all the signs of morphiapoisoning, and he advised her to stop the medicine. He strongly dissented from the London doctor's opinion that it was a case of gall-stones. He commenced immediately to combat the poisoning-symptoms, but she became comatose and died in the evening of the day after he was called in. The London doctor, being written to, replied that probably the gall-bladder was ruptured, or a cyst had formed. Neither he nor witness could certify.

Dr. Wilson, of Croydon, who made the *post-mortem* examination, had no doubt that death was due to kidney-disease, aggravated by the administration of morphia.

The Coroner remarked that it was obvious from the postmortem there had been an error in the diagnosis. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. [The London doctor's name did not transpire. Why was he not called as a witness?—EDITOR.]

Cricket.

Allenbury's C.C. v. Allen's C.C. played a match at Walthamstow on July 28, when Allenbury's easily defeated their opponents by 154 runs to 43. Messrs. J. Norden (37) and J. F. Graves (20) for the winners batted well, and Norden was equally successful in the bowling, taking six wickets at small cost.

"Pills" v. "Quills."—At Stockport and Preston last week two matches were played between these teams. On July 25 the "Pills" suffered defeat, only scoring 75 against 147 compiled by the legal gentlemen. In the return match, played on July 27, the tables were turned, the medicos compiling 192 for six wickets and the quilldrivers 154.

A match was played at the Elms, Walthamstow, on July 27, between Messrs. Smith & Co.'s C.C., Borough, and the Hawley C.C. (Evans, Lescher & Webb), the former team winning by eight wickets. After the match a concert was held in the pavilion, Mr. J. Podmore in the chair. A good programme of music was gone through, and the playing of Miss Rosa Clark (aged 10) was much appreciated by the company.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. C.C. v. City Mills C.C. (Howards & Sons). This Drug-league Match was played at Bowes Park on July 28, and resulted in an easy win for the first-named team. Scores: B. W. & Co. 129 for 6 wickets; City Mills 31. For the winners Purton (52 not out) and Lane (27) most distinguished themselves with the bat, whilst Mace (four wickets for nine), and Gordon Cowen (four for twelve) were successful with the ball.

Holborn Union Items.

Mr. George Eade (chemist and druggist) on Wednesday reported to the Holborn Guardians that as Chairman of the United Dispensaries Committee he had been round and inspected the dispensaries, and found everything in good order.—The Guardiaus have accepted the offer of Messrs. Hugh Wallis & Co. (Limited), Fenchurch Street, to purchase a quantity of sulphate of ammonia at 9 ℓ . 5s. per ton, net, from the Workhouse Gasworks, Mitcham.

British Industries.

With a view of increasing British trade and spreading a better knowledge of articles manufactured in this country the National Lecture Society is arranging a series of illustrated addresses on British industries, to be given in all important commercial ceutres throughout the world. Those who are desirous of availing themselves of this movement are invited to write to the Hon. Secretary, National Lecture Society, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

Dispensary Doctors' Fees.

Hitherto the members of the Gainsborourgh Dispensary have had medicine free of charge, and the doctors have been renunerated out of the members' subscriptions. Now it has been decided to charge 1d, for each bottle of medicine, and to divide the proceeds pro rata among the doctors. The members number 10,000.

Meeting of Local Secretaries.

A meeting of the local secretaries of, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held in the Lecture-theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Friday, July 27, at 12 o'clock. The President (Mr. Newsholme) presided, and some of the councillors were also present. The President addressed the meeting, and thereafter several local secretaries expressed their views in regard to various matters connected with their office. The meeting adjourned at half-past 2, when luncheon was served in the Examination-hall.

Coloured Arsenic in the Beer.

On Thursday, July 26, at the Woodbridge Police Station William Ling, of Rendlesham, was charged with attempting to poison his wife by putting coloured arsenic in some beer, of which she drank. Mrs. Ling noticed that the beer tasted sweet and was thick before she had finished it. At the bottom of the jug she saw a thick sediment like starch. On the mantelshelf she found a small tin half-full with some stuff which corresponded with that in the bottom of her jug. The prisoner stated to the police-constable that he purchased the stuff from Mr. Eaton, chemist, Woodbridge, to kill rats with, and did not know how it came into the jug. A remand was granted, bail being allowed.

Fatal Headache-powder.

On Thursday, July 26, at Clayton-le-Moors, the inquiry concerning the death of the 7-year-old child of a reservist named Alston, which died a few hours after taking half a headache-powder, was concluded (C. & D., July 21, page 79). The evidence showed that the child died from an overdose of acetanilide taken in the form of a headache-powder made up by Mr. Robert Mountain, chemist, of Ashcliffe, Bacup. In the opinion of Dr. Clegg death was caused by syncope, brought about by an overdose of the drug named. Mr. W. C. Williams, County Analyst, said he had analysed a dozen of the powders purporting to be Mountain's headache-The average of the whole contained 6.25 gr. powders. acetanilide. According to the B.P., 1895, the minimum dose was 3 gr., which could not be exceeded with safety. The Jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, but having in view that the dose of acetanilide for an adult had been lowered in 1898 from 10 gr. to 3 gr. they did not think that Mr. Mountain was guilty of negligence, and that deceased came by her death through misadventure. Mr. Mountain at onee said that he would withdraw the powders as far as he could.

Chemist's Assistant Sent to Prison.

At Lancaster County Petty Sessions on July 28, David Middleton, assistant to Mr. Thomas Waddington, chemist, Morecambe, was charged with stealing 1s, and other articles the property of his employer. Prisoner's duty when he sold any goods was to mark the article on a slip together with the price and place the money in the till. Owing to some suspicion on Mr. Waddington's part he communicated with

the police, and on July 24 a police-officer went to the shop and purchased a 2s. box of pink pills and a 1s. bottle of saline, the coins he tendered being marked. Upon a subsequent examination of the till it was found that only the two-shilling piece had been placed in the till, and on being asked to empty his pocket prisoner produced the marked shilling. The second charge was for stealing various articles to the value of 6s. 9d., including a bottle of hair-restorer, a tablet of soap, tins of prepared soup, potted chicken and potted tongue, bottles of methylated spirit and brilliantine, a comb, and knife-cleaner. These articles were afterwards found at prisoner's lodgings in Clarendon Road. He claimed a number of them as his own property, and said he had taken the comb from the waste-box rather than see it thrown away. The Chairman said prisoner must have begun these thefts almost immediately after going to Mr. Waddington's in May last. Men like Mr. Waddington often found it difficult to get honest assistants, and prisoner would have to go to gaol for six weeks for each offence, the sentences not to run concurrently.

Ringworm-specific for Paupers.

At the meeting of the Guardians of the Strand Union on July 31, the Chairman (Mr. R. Dodson) brought up a report of the School Committee recommending the purchase of a quantity of "Ringworm-specific" for the children. He said that two bottles had already been used by the Medical Officer (Dr. Dangerfield), who considered it a most efficacious remedy. The Committee could not, however, order a fresh supply without the consent of the Board, as the mixture was not mentioned in the Pharmacopæia. Mr. J. T. Andy objected to the use of the medicine, which he described as a most severe treatment. Mr. E. Sainsbury said that the remedy had been used in several Poor-law institutions with the most beneficial results. In reply to the Board, the Clerk (Mr. A. H. Maddocks) said that the mixture was manufactured by Mr. Porter, of Ely, Cambridgeshire. The recommendation was adopted.

Alarming Explosion.

On Monday evening, July 30, at the shop of Mr. W. Butterfield, chemist and druggist, Bolton Road, Blackburn, an employé was mixing some powders in a room at the rear of the premises when he saw a flame coming from the mixing-machine, followed by a loud explosion. The plateglass window of the shop was blown out, the front door wrenched off, and a quantity of the stock wrecked. Fred Duckworth, a youth in the employ of Mr. Butterfield, had his right arm cut and his hair singed, while another employé, a man named Holden, only escaped by jumping through the window of an adjoining room. In an upper room a quantity of matches and gunpowder was stored, but fortunately the flames did not extend to that part of the building. Damage to the extent of 200%. was caused.

Fire.

A fire broke out at the pill-box factory of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, in Campbell Street, Liverpool, on August 1, but the fire-brigade managed to subdue it in an hour.

Royal College of Surgeons Centenary.

Last week the Euglish College celebrated its first centenary. The proceedings began on Wednesday with demonstrations at the Museum and Examination-hall. In the evening a conversazione was held at the College buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields. On Thursday the Centenary-meeting took place in the theatre of Burlington House, the President, Sir William MacCormac, giving an address of welcome. Thereafter the honorary fellowship was conferred upon distinguished foreign surgeons. In the evening a dinner was given in the great hall of Lincoln's Inn, which was presided over by Sir William MacCormac. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery, who spoke. The Lord Mayor gave a reception on Friday.

It is notified that in 1901 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale by the Indian Government, who will offer 4,000 each month, consisting of half Benares and half Patna.

Irish Mews.

Half-holiday Wanted.

The chemists' assistants of Dublin are considering the advisability of agitating for a half-holiday every week.

An Assistant Drowned.

Remodelling.

Messrs, Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), pharmacists, who recently acquired Messrs. Anderson & Adams' business, are about to remodel the pharmacy.

Pensioners.

The Local Government Board have notified the Athy Poor-law Guardians that unless a certificate of permanent infirmity can be given in the case of Mr F. J. Minchin, the late compounder to the workhouse, his superannuation allowance cannot be granted.

The Limerick Board of Guardians have had before them the question of awarding a pension to Mr. Hance, their late medicine-compounder. It was stated that Mr. Hance had twenty-two years' good service, and that he compounded 32,000 prescriptions per annum. He entered and left the Guardians' employment at 1501. a year, and the Board now granted him a pension of 751. per annum.

Dispensers' Pay.

Mr. Frank C. Guest was this week appointed dispenser to the Newcastle W. Union (co. Limerick), at a salary of 50l. per annum. The Local Government Board objected to sanction the payment of three guineas per week for the temporary compounder employed by the Newcastle W. Guardians. The Guardians retort that they always expect to pay more for temporary duty than for a length of time.

Union Drugs.

At the last meeting of the Castlerea Union Board, the unpaid account of Mr. White, of Sligo, for supplying medicines (291.), again came up for consideration. The matter is to go for trial in Dublin.

It transpired at a meeting of the Bailieborough Guardians last week, on the application of the medical officer for a pair of scales, that hitherto the drugs have not been weighed. This, however, means when the drugs are received from the contractors, not when they are compounded.

At the meeting of the Limavady Board of Guardians on July 30, a letter was read from the L.G.B. to the effect that as a certificate of analysis of the medicines supplied to the Feeny dispensary had not been received during the half-year, recoupment could not be allowed in respect to the medicines. The Chairman said that notice had been received too late in the half-year to be attended to, the drugs for Feeny having been received in October. It was decided to write to the L.G.B. to this effect.

Scotch Mews.

Accident to a Chemistry Teacher.

On Sunday, July 22, Mr. H. T. Jones, teacher of chemistry, had a serious fall down the stairs at his house, Bridge Street, Aberdeen. He was rendered unsconscious and severely lacerated the scalp, and had to be removed to the infirmary.

Picnic

The annual picnic given by Mr. James Anderson, chemist and druggist, Dundee, to his employés and friends, was held on Thursday, July 26. The party, numbering thirty, journeyed to Carnoustie, thence by brake to Lunan Bay, calling on the

way at Arbroath to inspect the historic abbcy, and at Auchmithie for the purpose of looking over the famous caves. The journey home was made by way of Inverkeillor. Before the company departed a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Anderson for a pleasant outing.

Personalities.

THE degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causá*, has been conferred by the Ohio Normal University upon Mr. Boverton Redwood.

THE degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) of the Aberdeen University has been conferred upon Major David Prain, M.A., M.D., I.M S., Director of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

THE John Murray Medal and Seholarship and the Alexander Anderson Scholarship of the Aberdeen University have been awarded to Mr. H. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., a Pharmaceutical Society's medallist.

MR. J. H. MAIDEN, Director of the Botanic Gardens at Sydney, New South Wales, and Government botanist, is now travelling through Europe visiting the botanical gardens in different centres. He will attend the International Congress of Botanists at the Paris Exhibition.

Mr. George P. Seabury, of Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, New York, has been in London this week. He once said that he would come across the Atlantic when it was bridged, and another time when the trip was done by boat in five days. As the latter declaration seemed now to be so close on fulfilment Mr. Seabury has come with the Secretary of the company (Mr. Henry C. Lewis) to look after business interests, and to see the Paris Exhibition and his English friends. He will return to London in September.

WE mentioned a week or two ago that Mr. Leopold d'Estreville Lenfestey, son of the well-known Piccadilly

Circus chemist, had been appointed by the War Office, on the nomination of the London University, to a commission in The the Army. appointment is of especial interest to the British drug-trade on account of the fact that Mr. Lenfestey is a Minor man, having passed on April 13, 1897, and, as far as we are aware, he is the first chemist and druggist actually on the register to obtain a commission in the British Army. He is a very clever young fellow, and comes

clever

of

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LIEUT. LEOPOLD D'ESTREVILLE LENFESTEY, R.A.

family, one brother being a Wrangler. He has, since he passed the Minor, been studying with a view to graduating in science at the London University, and had passed the intermediate examination when the University authorities selected him as one of twenty for commissions. He has been appointed lieutenant of the Royal Artillery. Our portrait shows Mr. Lenfestey in the uniform of this rank. He is now on the way out to Gibraltar.

French Hews.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—M. Khouri, of Alexandria, Egypt, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of this Society.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, Paris, intends inaugurating next November in the new laboratories of the Institute, Rue Dutot, a course of practical work. It will cover a period of five months, divided into two terms, and will comprise: (1) Laboratory work bearing on chemical analysis and bacteriology; (2) Explanatory conferences previous to practical work; (3) Lectures on up-to-date subjects by specialists.

AN ASSISTANTS' DIPLOMA.—The Syndical Association of French Pharmacists' Assistants is taking the initiative in a movement for awarding diplomas to assistants. Such diplomas will be given under the auspices of the Association, the candidates having first to pass an examination. This "Assistants' Diploma" is intended for men who do not desire, or rather, who are not able from one cause or another, to take their regular diploma at a school of pharmacy.

The New French Pharmacy Law was before the Chamber of Deputies recently, and has passed the first reading. This is the test prepared by M. Astier, the pharmacien deputy, and some of his parliamentary colleagues interested in pharmacy. It contains none of those radical anti-patent-medicine measures which French provincial pharmacists have been so anxious to obtain, and in this as in other respects it will probably be somewhat modified before becoming law.

The Coming Congress of Pharmacy gives every sign of being a very successful gathering. During the past fortnight the number of members has much increased, and is now considerably over three hundred. In addition to the purely professional part of the Congress, which promises well, the excursions and functions connected with it will also prove interesting. In fact there is every prospect that the reunion will prove one of the most successful of the kind yet held. The choice of a town for the next International Congress of Pharmacy is already under consideration, and a letter has been received from the promoters of the Liège Exhibition of 1903 asking preference for that town, but the Congress will itself decide on the subject next week.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Tropical heat of a nature that has scarcely been known in Paris before was present during the whole of the meetings of the Congress of Applied Chemistry last week. It tended to make any kind of work, or even excursions, a burden; but when some 300 or more members of the Congress met at the banquet last Saturuay, which formed the closing function of their reunions, they certainly looked none the worse. The members struck one as being a remarkable agglomeration of vitality and intelligence.

After the successful opening meetings on Monday, July 23, the Congress got into full working order on Tuesday, July 24, when the Sections met in the morning. In the afternoon we lunched in the Exhibition, and were afterwards taken round to inspect the exhibits in which we are interested.

I think it of interest to give you a somewhat fuller statement of M. Henri Moissan's opening remarks. He gave a general welcome to the foreign delegates, and called to mind the utility of the work accomplished at Brussels in 1894, Paris 1896, and Vienna in 1898. He showed how these congresses often bring to a head long efforts of thought, or may be the starting-point of an idea which time and thought will ripen. M. Moissan remarked how much liberty of discussion is essential to such technical and scientific meetings. He considers that the congress should reflect, as in a mirror, the ideas and qualities of the people of the country in which it is held. He thinks that the delegates of each country should retain their full liberty of discussion, for by this means a congress can only gain in value and originality. He ex-

pressed high appreciation of the fact that this Congress of Applied Chemistry is under the direct patronage of the French Government and of the President of the Republic. M. Berthelot being away through indisposition, M. Moissan read a speech which his eminent colleague had intended to make:

What you represent to-day, gentlemen, said M. Berthelot, and in the most eminent way, are not traditional manufactures, founded on the direct use of natural products and slowly arrived at a relative perfection, henceforth invariable with the old nations, such as are met with to-day among certain Asiatic people. No! Chemical industries are eminently artificial and progressive. You proceed by the incessant metamorphosis of mineral and organic raw products. You direct your attention above all to the elements or simple bodies they contain, and you give new features to their combinations. You are not directed by pure empirism, but by the newest and most refined science. Always abreast of the



M. ALFRED RICHE,

Delegate of the French Minister of Commerce, Honorary Professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Director of Assaying at the French Mint.

most recent scientific discoveries, you at once give rational applications to them. Thus your industries are ceaselessly in movement, and as ceaselessly renewed and modernised. No one can better put in evidence this incessant increase of national wealth resulting from the intimate union of science and its applications which characterises civilisation.

M. Berthelot then traced the principal lines of the general history of chemical methods and their progress from antiquity to the present time. He showed the transformation and development of the great chemical industries at the commencement of the twentieth century. He examined and showed the prepondering rôle of electrical processes in the manufacture of chemicals.

The eminent chemist terminated by speaking in high terms of the universal science by which civilised people of the world are solidarised.

Science, he said, has no nationality; it is as much German, English, Italian, Austrian, Russian or Japanese as French. It progresses by small nations as much as by large ones; each gives its help in the common work. He went on to say that the time will come when the true law of human nature will be a law of love and not of stern competition and egoisim. "This is how science, which unites us to-day, proclaims as the final object of its teachings solidarity and universal fraternity."

On Wednesday, July 25, after the meetings of the various Sections in the morning, we met at 2 p.m. at the Pasteur Institute for the purpose of visiting the laboratories of chemical biology there. We were received by M. Duclaux, the Director of the Institute, he being supported by M. Roux, the Assistant-Director, and the two together did the honours of the famous scientific establishment, which is now one of the largest in the world. Considerable extensions have

recently been carried out, and the organisation is certainly of an exceptionally complete kind.

Later in the afternoon we were received at the Hôtel dc Ville (Town Hall) of Paris by the Prefect of the Seinc, the Prefect of Police, and other members of the municipality.

On THURSDAY, JULY 26, the different Sections met at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon the majority of us went by special train to visit the Château de Chartilly, which at the present time is one of the most interesting excursions within easy reach of Paris. The palace itself is worth a visit, and the collections left by the Duc d'Aumale, which form the museum, are greatly appreciated by the public and connoisseurs alike. Some of the Swiss chemists remained in Paris, and spent the afternoon in a visit to the crypt where Pasteur's remains are laid. They placed a wreath on the tomb, bearing the words "The Foreign Chemists to the immortal Pasteur. A souvenir of respectful gratitude. IV. Congress of Applied Chemistry. Paris, July, 1900."

On FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, each one of us made it a point of honour to be present at the inauguration of the Lavoisier statue. Needless to say, the ceremony was carried out with all the dignity and decorum which the importance of the occasion merited. In the afternoon the Sections met

at Z P.M.

On Saturday, July 28, the Sections met in the morning and closed their sittings. Then at half-past 3 P.M. we all met at the Sorbonne for the closing meeting of the Congress. There were the usual speeches. M. Dupont, the General Secretary, gave a clear and exhaustive report on the work accomplished by the Congress; and M. Moissan, as President, made an interesting valedictory speech to the members. It was decided that the next congress should be held two years hence (1903) at Liège (Belgium), on the occasion of the proposed international exhibition in that prosperous and progressive town.

THE PAPERS

read at the various Sections of the Congress were numerous and interesting. It is impossible to give anything like a complete analysis of them here, especially as the majority have only a remote connection with pharmacy. It is useful to bear in mind, however, that the work of the Congress was divided into ten Sections as follows:-

Section 1.—Analytical chemistry and scientific apparatus.

Section 2.—Chemical industry of inorganic products.

Section 3.—Metallurgy: Mines, explosives.
Section 4.—Chemical industry of organic products.

Section 5.—Sugar.

Section 6.—Chemical industry of fermentations.

Section 5.—Chemical industry of Termentations.

Section 7.—Agricultural chemistry.

Section 8.—Hygiene, medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry.

Section 9.—Photography.

Section 10.—Electro-chemistry.

Section 8 has the most direct interest to pharmacists. M. Riche was President of this Section, and M. Halpen undertook the duties of Secretary. The latter read a paper



M. F. DUPONT, General Secretary of the Congress.



M. J. A. F. BALLAND, Delegate of the French Minister, a Principal Pharmacist of the First Class of the French

on the adulteration of oils, discussing the analytical processes adopted by Boutet and Cailletet. He also gave some

interesting results of his own experiments. M Brevans introduced an interesting discussion on saccharin. Rocques asked for the nomination of a committee to study



M. G. Halpen. Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section.



M. SANGTE FERRIÈRE. Assistant Chief Chemist of the Paris Municipal Laboratory.

analytical methods for alcohols. M. Barillé read a paper on enamelled kitchen-utensils. The general opinion was that the use of enamelled utensils is to be deprecated until a more perfected process of manufacturing them has been found. M. Portes read a paper on the unification of methods of analysing cinchona-bark. He referred to the methods of preparing quinine and cinchonidine adopted by Pelletier and Caventou, which he said might be advantageously compared with methods still in use. showed the errors to which these might give rise. He suggested (1) to ascertain the total alkaloids and the quinine as sulphate of quinine by the methods of Prollius and Carles, modified by Petit and himself; (2) to determine the principal alkaloids of cinchona-bark by the process of De Vrij, modified by Hielbig, Oudemans, and Jungfleisch. Such is a cursory glance at some of the papers read, and when the meetings terminated M. Riche particularly thanked the foreign delegates for their presence. He also expressed the hope that members of Congress, both French and foreign, will continue the friendly relations commenced in Paris.

A BANQUET

formed the closing feature of the Congress. It was held at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, July 28, at the Hôtel Continental, Paris, M. Leygues, the French Minister of Public Instruction, presiding We began to assemble at 7 P.M., and were received by M. Moissan, as President of the Congress, he being seconded by the Vice-President and M. F. Dupont, General Secretary.

At the end of an excellent dinner the usual toasts were given, M. Moissan acting as toastmaster. Nearly all the speakers laid stress on the importance of these International Congresses in assisting to bring about an uniformity of ideas in matters of general interest affecting chemistry. M. Leygues, the Minister, in an oration of unusual eloquence, expressed, on behalf of the Government, the utmost good will to the Congressists, and especially to the foreign members. They had, he said, the advantage of meeting on a non-political basis, and they were all engaged in applying their scientific knowledge for the good of humanity at large. He hoped great good might result from their deliberations. As a boy he had always regarded chemists with a feeling of respect and perhaps with a touch of superstition, and in his mature years they had his admiration. The speech was much cheered. M. Moissan spoke in a light vein, and told a tale of how the fairy of Chemistry sent her godchild into the world as a chemist and the parting instructions she gave. Humorous allusions to prevailing business methods, such as, "My child, when you have made a discovery of value do not go right away and form a limited liability company with a large capital to work it," caused much amusement. Amongst the other speakers was M. F. Dupont, General Secretary of the Congress, to whose organising skill and untiring energy the great success of the Congress is mainly due. He expressed his thanks for the valuable assistance he had received from the members of the committee and the satisfaction he had experienced in acting as Secretary of the Congress. Professor Bruytants, of the Louvain University, Belgium, Professor Lunge, of the Polytechnic School, Zurich, and several prominent French chemists also spoke.

After dinner we took coffee in an adjoining room, and for an hour longer remained together, chatting with our friends and making new acquaintances. It was a typical cosmopolitan gathering. For instance, at dinner I sat between a French professor and the director of a German chemicalworks, an Austrian and one or two representatives of other nationalities being in close proximity. I had the privilege of a short conversation with the Minister after dinner. He evidently took keen interest in the Congress. I also had a chat with Professor Guignard, the new Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, who is evidently keenly interested in his new work. He spoke of the Pharmacy Congress which commences this week, the principal meetings of which will be held at the School of Pharmacy. In course of a chat with Professor Moissan I took occasion to congratulate him on the success of the Congress. As is his nature, he seemed anxious to place the honour of the success on someone else, but he said it was a great pleasure to him to have met so many foreign colleagues, and he was sure lasting benefit to all concerned would result. In reply to my inquiry regarding M. Berthelot's health, he said "le maître (as the head of a profession is frequently called here) "is progressing favourably, but his absence has naturally been a keen disappointment." The last of the guests left at halfpast 11, and a night of rain succeeded a week of tropical heat.

The following French pharmacists attended the Congress as delegates:-M. Balland, a principal pharmacist of the army; M. Georges, pharmacist-major (on behalf of the French Minister of War); M. Taillotte, navy pharmacist (on behalf of the French Admiralty); M. Pottier, colonial pharmacist (on behalf of the Colonial Minister); and Dr. Patein, chief pharmacist of the Lariboisière Hospital, represented the Paris Society of Pharmacy. The following gentlemen were amongst the delegates of the United States Government at the Congress:—Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; Professor C. F. Chandler, of the Columbian College, New York, and President of the Society of Chemical Industry; Professor F. W. Clarke, chief chemist of the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington. All the leading Governments of Europe also sent official delegates, England alone being unpleasantly prominent by her absence. However, the Society of Chemical Industry named Mr. Walter J. Reid (Vice-President) and Mr. Samuel Hall (Treasurer) as delegates; while the Royal Society appointed in the same capacity Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., and Professor James Dewar. occupied a seat at the table of honour at the banquet. Messrs. S. Stein (Liverpool) and Thorn (London) also attended the Congress, but, generally speaking, English chemists were conspicuous by their absence. Germany, Austria, and Belgium were well represented, especially the first-mentioned country; while Russia, Spain. and Italy were also well to the fore.

Unveiling the Lavoisier Monument.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument erected by international subscription in honour of Lavoisier formed part of the functions of the Congress of Applied Chemistry. It took place on Friday morning, July 27, on the open space behind the Madeleine Church, Paris, the position occupied by the statue being opposite the house where the illustrious chemist lived. The monument consists of a bronze statue, placed on a pedestal of handsome granite, the latter being ornamented by two bas-reliefs. The well-known Paris sculptor, M. Barrias, is responsible for the statue and bas-reliefs, while the pedestal is due to Gerhardt, architect. M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, presided at the ceremony, and he was supported by MM. Moissan, Troost, and other leading members of the Paris Academy of Sciences, who attended in their official dress, and practically

all the members of the Congress were also there in spite of the great heat prevailing. The Prefect of the Seine and other officials were likewise present. Several wreaths, sent by delegates of foreign learned societies, were noticeable at the foot of the statue. When the cloth covering the statue fell there was general applause, for it proved to be a work of art of an exceptionally high order. The front of the pedestal bears the following inscription:

Antoine Laureut Lavoisier, 1743-1794, founder of modern chemistry. Erected by public subscription, under the patronage of the Academy of Sciences. M. Berthelot, perpetual Secretary of Physical Sciences, 1900.

M. Berthelot, who had taken the initiative in erecting the statuc, was unable through ill-health to attend the ceremony, but a speech prepared by him was read by M. Darboux, his



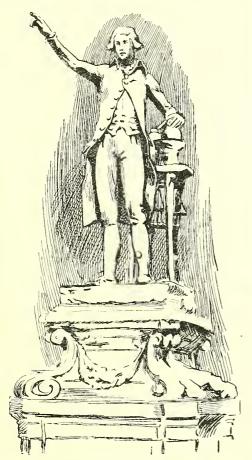
M. Barrias.
Sculptor of the Monument.

colleague of the Faculty of Sciences. The glory of Lavoisier, said M. Berthelot, was a pure glory, founded solely on great scientific discoveries that have at once transformed general human knowledge regarding the constitution of the world, enriched the industry of modern people in almost an unlimited extent, and by that means contributed to the moral, intellectual and material freedom of nations. Such is the work of modern science, and the claims to glory belong to its highest representatives, such as Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz and Lavoisier. The last named was one of the greatest benefactors of humanity. He established the fundamental law which governed chemical transformations of matter, and this law has become the basis of innumerable industries founded on it and the origin of hygiene and therapeutics resulting therefrom.

After the formality of taking over the statue in the name of the city of Paris had been gone through by the Prefect of the Seine, who said "the piety of the scientific world has raised this statue; the piety of Paris will know how to preserve it," M. Georges Leygues spoke. He traced Lavoisier's career, and referring to his death at the guillotine, whither he had been condenned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, the minister said: "It seemed as though all the national honours were reserved for him, and yet, suddenly surrounded by the revolutionary whirlwind, he was decapitated: France, a prey to civil and foreign wars, like Ajax in the tragedy of the Ancients, struck in a darkness peopled by phantoms. He was the most active member of that great committee of weights and measures who gave the metric system to the world, and was in a way the official sarant of France. The accusers and judges of Lavoisier betrayed humanity. His death was a great crime." M. Moissan and other gentlemen also spoke.

Lavoisier's Statue.

EVERY day when I was in Paris, going from my hotel to the Fx vibition, I had passed the square or "Place" behind the Madeleine and noticed the conspicuous and unsightly hoarding, duly adorned with posters, where the "Combat Naval" and other exhibition attractions alternated with announcements of medicated wines and cod-liver oil.
"It is for Lavoisicr's statue," an intelligent passer-by



BARRIAS'S STATUE OF LAVOISIER.

explained. Stupid enough of me to have forgotten 1 had read in the Paris correspondence of the C. & D. that the inauguration of this statue was to be one of the principal features of the 1900 Chemical Congress at Paris.

"Who's the sculptor?" I asked, for I could not recollect this detail,—"M. Barrias."

When I got back to the hotel I looked up the "Bottin," as the Paris Directory is called, and found M. Barrias's address—9 Avenue des Chasseurs. "At the end of the Boulevard Malesherbes, close to the Place Wagram," added the hotelkeeper—"a nice drive—don't pay the cabman more than 1.75f.; and you can come back by the electric tramway to the Gare St.-Lazare."

So I called there. "Yes, M. Barrias is in," said the pleasant-faced concierge at No. 9. "Would monsieur give himself the pain of waiting a few minutes?" she added in the colloquial French. Monsieur consented, and she then asked monsieur into the well-known sculptor's studio; bare, roomy, well-lighted, as are most sculptors' studios, without any luxury or pretension, a real "atelier" (workshop), not the studio de luxe of the dilettante.

M. Barrias is not a tall man; his snow-white hair and pointed beard belie the appearance of youth given by his bright eye and healthy colour. Courteous and charming, as is every educated Frenchman, M. Barrias at once expressed his willingness to talk of the Lavoisier monument.

"The statue is at a Paris bronze-foundry to be cast," he said, "but here is the *maquette*," and he pointed to a life-size plaster-model of Lavoisier—his left hand resting on his apparatus for proving the composition of air; his right hand is extended in the act of explanation, and the grave, intelligent face is lighted up by the interest of his subject. The picturesque dress of a century ago lends itself with singular grace to the sculptor's art, as everyone knows.

"You have represented him explaining his discovery, probably before the Academy of Sciences, M. Barrias?"

"Just so. There are one or two trifling alterations on the actual statue; this famous apparatus, for instance, has been remodelled and made exactly correct.

"And where did you obtain the portrait? Was it from one of the oil-paintings I saw in the Retrospective Chemical

Section at the Exhibition?'

"There are a great many portraits of Lavoisier in existence, and in some of them," added M. Barrias, smilingly, "the artist has evidently been unfortunate from the point of view of resemblance. But you may know Houdon's bust at the Louvre—that is a reliable document."

"And at what age have you represented him? Possibly the difference of age may account for the discrepancy between his portraits, for with these clean-shaven men of thirty to fifty it is not always easy to fix the age."

"I have endeavoured to represent him at his zenith, towards the end of the successful portion of his career-briefly, at the epoch of his great discovery.

"And will the statue only be life-size?"

"Oh, no; it will be 31 metres (nearly 12 feet) high, and in bronze, of course. In the same way these two bas-reliefs, of which you see the clay models here, will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ metre square. They are to be placed on the granite pedestal.

And M. Barrias indicated two charming little sketches in clay. In one Lavoisier is explaining his discovery to the Academy of Sciences.



STAINED-GLASS WINDOW TO THE MEMORY OF LAVOISIER IN THE PARIS ECOLE DE PHARMACIE.

"And who are his colleagues?"

"They are all well-known men. The committee gave me the list, and they will all be portraits. Lavoisier, who at that time was President of the Academy of Sciences, is here erect; the figure seated by the table at his side is Condorcet, who was Secretary. The others are Claude Louis, Berthollet, Guyton de Moreau, Laplace, Lagrange, Monge, &c.—all famous scientists who flourished a century ago.

"And this charming little laboratory scene, when Lavoisier is working and Mme. Lavoisier writing under his dictation, is no doubt drawn from one of the pretty little sepia sketches done by Mme. Lavoisier herself, of which some of the originals still exist.

M. Barrias smiled again.

"You are posted," he remarked. "Yes, it is one of these sketches, slightly modified."

"And will the statue be ready in time?" I asked, remembering my experience at the Paris Exhibition.

"It is cast already; the has-reliefs are now heing done. Oh, yes, all will he ready for the date fixed. You know, perhaps, that financially the affair

has been a great success. M. Berthelot, the well-known chemist, who is one of the Permanent Secretaries of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has taken a very keen interest in the matter, and has received so much money already that I fancy there may be a slight overplus."

We chatted for a few minutes about various other statues, for Barrias is one of the first living French sculp-

tors.

A statue of "Nature Unveiling Herself" induced me to ask him if he were not the author of the unique polychrome marble statue, which is one of the most remarkable features in the great hall of the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts at the Exhibition.

"Yes," he replied; "but this model you see here was done some years ago in white marble for the Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Bor-

deaux."

I had seen the handsome building, and remembered how cleverly the two statues at the entrance symbolised the medical and pharmaceutical sciences.

The unveiling of Nature was one, the other held an amphora, and poured out a cup of healing liquid.

Then we talked of Victor Hugo, whose grandiose statue occupies the end of the atelier.

"He is represented meditating on the rock at Jersey," remarked M. Barrias, who knew, of course, I was an Englishman. "'Pendant l'exil,' you know."

This also is a statue everyone is talking about here; it is

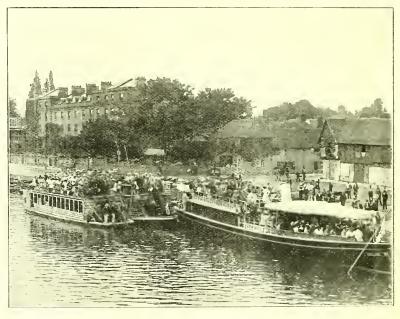
to he placed on the Place Victor Hugo shortly.

In fact one could have chatted all the afternoon, hut a "6 o'clock feeling" reminded me that great sculptors must dine like common mortals, and I regretfully left the home of art to seek the more prosaic table-d'hôte craved for hy the inner man.

Outings.

The Conference excursion on the Thames was a grand success. The Great Western took 370 of the memhers and their womenfolk from Paddington to Henley in 50 minutes. The morning was delightful. The two harges and a steamlaunch were waiting on the river-side at Henley, Mr. Martindale captaining one harge, Mr. Harrington another, and Mr. Carteighe taking charge of the steam-launch. It was our good fortune to he in the last-mentioned, and as the weather was magnificent, the speed slow, the company good, and the provisions otherwise ample, the trip is altogether a pleasant memory, as most trips on the Thames are. As luck would have it the launch reached Maidenhead a good hour before the first harge, and the second crept in a quarter of an hour after the first. Dinner was waiting in Skindle's Hotel, part of the company being seated in the dining-hall, and the greater part in an enormous marquee. It was a cold collation with hock-cup and similar mild drinks, followed hy magnums of champagne which were the gift of Mr. Carteighe. From the marquee we could hear the sound of song, mainly "He's a jolly good fellow," and hy-and-by, after we had toasted the ladies and Dr. McWalter had said all ahout them that his comparative inexperience permitted, we all joined heartily in toasting the local committee, or

rather, that portion of it whose portraits we printed last week. For them Mr. Carteighe responded. It was Mr. C. B. Allen who gave the toast. Our recollection is that he emphasised the fact that if the excursion and other entertainments had failed the hlame would have fallen upon the executive, and as they had not failed, but succeeded in an unusual degree, to them helonged all the praise. Which was just, for the provincial visitors were practically unanimous in the opinion that never had such an excursion been given



THE CONFERENCE PARTY.

it was as lavish in entertainment as in nature's beauties, and we can imagine that the younger folks, who had all life and love hefore them, have fine memories of the river and the music to fall back upon. The married ladies on the second harge were very angry hecause the first barge took away all the tea-things. We are sorry that happened. It was the little bit that prevented the attainment of that perfection which is not mundane. After dinner there was a walk of about a mile to Taplow station, and a special train took us hack to Paddington shortly after 10 o'clock.

ONE TRIP UP THE RIVER is very much like another, hut there was a special charm about the party which Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fletcher took from Maidenhead to Henley on Monday. In the first place, it was the staff from the North London Chemical-works who constituted the excursion-party; in the second, it transpired in the course of the day that the host and hostess had just entered upon the second quarter of a century of happy married life. We cannot report on the excursion hetter than in the words of the programme:-

9.30 A.M.—Meet at Paddington Station, G.W.R., Platform No. 1 9.50.—Special saloon carriage on train leaving for Taplow. 10.49.—Ārrive at Taplow.

11.0.—Join steam launch, My Queen, at Maidenhead Bridge.
1.30 p.m.—Dinner on board the launch at Marlow.
6 p.m.—Tea on board the launch.

8.30 P.M.—Arrive at Henley.

9 P.M.—Special saloon on train for Paddington.

10.17 P.M.—Arrive at Paddington.

This was carried out to the letter. After dinner Mr. Frederick Bascomhe toasted "The Health and continued Happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher" in a bumper of champagne, and Mr. Fletcher, in the course of a feeling reply, thanked the staff, both resident and representative, for a handsome silver salver which Mrs. Fletcher had received from them on the anniversary of her wedding-day, and which bore the inscription: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Fletcher on the occasion of their silver wedding hy the employés of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), July 29, 1900."

The British Medical Association.

THE sixty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association commenced on Tuesday, July 31, at Ipswich. The first general meeting was held in the central hall of the higher-grade school. The report of Council and reports of committees were received and other business transacted. In the afternoon the members attended a garden-party given by Mr. Goddard, M.P. There was a large gathering at the Lyceum Theatre in the evening, when Dr. W. A. Elliston delivered his presidential address. Amongst the addresses to the Association on Wednesday was one by Dr. John C. Thresh on "Problems in Rural Sanitation."

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The exhibits were arranged in the Public Hall and the Old Museum Rooms, Ipswich, and were of a character which would appeal to medical men. Taking them in the order of the catalogue we come first to

various products of the town mineral-springs. Harrogate is perhaps chiefly known by its sulphuretted-hydrogen water; but this is only one kind of Harrogate water, as there are altogether fifty-seven mineral-springs possessing medicinal properties. Professor Norman Lockyer has detected both helium and argon in the gases given off from the wells. The spectra of the gases of Harrogate Wells photographically rendered by Sir Norman were on show.

GILBERT, KEMPTON & Co. were exhibiting Dr. Leprince's cascara preparations, cascarine, cascarine elixir, and cascarine suppositories. Dr. Leprince's newer preparation of chemically-pure cacodylic acid which he distinguishes as "arsy-codile" is also shown, the liquid form for hypodermic use being put up in glass bulbs. Here also was shown "Milkine," an American food for infants and invalids, said to combine milk, meat, and malt, and to contain no unconverted starch whatever. Besides the usual powder form, it is sent out in tablets, a capital idea for cyclists and busy men. The tablets are, moreover, pleasant to the taste, and entirely dissolve in the mouth in a few minutes. The same firm are agents for Gambier's anti-asthmatic powder, a compound of potassium nitrate and stramonium.



OPPENHEIMER & Co., whose exhibit was just inside the entrance to the right. It consisted largely of palatinoids and bipalatinoids, among them being shown seventeen kinds of palatinoids of animal substances. Others of these handy containers had in them liquids, such as chloroform and ether, which caused much speculation amongst visitors as to why these subtle liquids did not find their way out. "Colofine" and "Wahine" are two new mixtures, the first being a compound of caulophyllin and pulsatilla and the second of euonymin and pepsin. The specific names have been only recently registered under the Trade-marks Act. We saw here the new "Cerettes," which are small flexible containers made of jujube and filled with ointments and medicated soaps, each "Cerette" holding sufficient for one application. The patient only requires to cut off the top with scissors, and squeeze out the contents. As is obvious, the containers possess advantages over metal tubes for corrosive substances. There were also shown a new hypodermic case, made of gun-metal, containing twelve tubes of hypodermic tablets, a cheaper form of the "Globe" nebuliser (known as the "Universal Vaporiser"), and a selection of medicine-cases for the pocket, buggy, or bicycle.

The HARROGATE CORPORATION had an exhibit of the

E. Merck had a choice selection of the newer remedies he manufactures. Iodipin and bromipin, organic substitutes for alkaline iodides, were among the newest. These preparations are liquids obtained by adding iodine and bromine to sesame oil, and are supplied to contain 10 and 25 per cent. of iodine and bromine respectively. Mr. Merck is also putting up the apparatus necessary for the peroxide-of-hydrogen treatment of cyanide-poisoning. A small square tin is arranged to contain two glass bulbs with 3 and 30 per cent. peroxide, æsophageal probang, glass syringe, forceps, file, and test-glass. The tin box is intended to serve for making the antidote mixture in. At this stall was also being shown the apparatus which Professor Vincenzo Cervello uses for treating pulmonary tuberculosis. A substance called igazol—a powder containing a large quantity of formic aldehyde—is vapourised in a lamp. According to chemical results which Professor Cervello recently communicated to the Palermo Royal Academy of Medical Science, the treatment is likely to be really useful in curing consumption.

The Santary Wood-wool Company were showing their various antiseptic dressings devised with wood-wool. Among the newer ones was wood-wool tissue, consisting of the wood-wool wadding in continuous roll, and protected with sublimate gauze on the upper and lower surfaces. An armi-

sling in which wood-wool is largely used is another new development.

INGRAM & ROYLE had Vichy and Carlsbad waters and salts to show. Physicians' samples of the natural Sprudel salt in powder form were being freely distributed. This firm were also making a feature of Hungarian champagne "Sans Sucre," which, containing a trifling amount only of sugar, is adapted for the use of diabetic patients.

The Borough of Royal Leamington Spa had photographs of the baths and bottles of medicinal spring water on show. Patients who have undergone treatment at Leamington often desire to keep on with the water as a beforebreakfast aperient. For this purpose a steam-concentrated preparation is bottled.

ZIMMER & Co. made euquinine the central feature of their stall. Euquinine, the ethylcarbonate of quinine, has been frequently mentioned in The Chemist and Druggist, and is, we are informed, increasing in popularity as tasteless quinine. Although euquinine gives the thalleioquin reaction and fluoresces in sulphuric-acid solution, it does not give the herapathite reaction. Eunatrol, urosine, validol, and fortoine (a coto-bark specific for diarrhea) were also exhibited, as well as a new form of sulphonal tablets. These tablets look like lozenges, but are simply lightly-compressed sulphonal, each tablet being an ordinary dose.

CADBURY BROTHERS were reminding medical men that their cocoas and chocolates represent the highest standard of purity of such articles, a fact so well known as to be hardly necessary to repeat. We noticed some cases containing crude and manufactured products which are supplied to schools and museums.

The British Somatose Company exhibited the three kinds of somatose—somatose itself, containing nearly 80 per cent. of the albumoses of beef, iron-somatose, in which iron is combined, and milk-somatose, in which the albuminous matter of milk is combined with 5 per cent. of tannie acid. Somatose is making considerable progress as a nutrient, as it is well borne by delicate patients, who, by its means, can be fed with a very concentrated form of nourishment without it causing gastro-intestinal disturbances, which usually result when powerful foods are put into weak stomachs. The style of packing somatose has lately been much improved, the article being now enclosed in elegant cartons.

S. Kutnow & Co. showed Kutnow's Carlsbad powder which has now settled down as a chemists' article in regular demand, and Kutnow's anti-asthmatic powder, which is claimed to be as beneficial for asthma as any similar preparation.

Mellin's Food was not shown in any new variety, but ideas in advertising were not lacking. Among the latter we saw a book for keeping a baby's record; spaces were provided for filling in the variations in weight of a child from birth up to three or four years of age, and when the child began to walk and talk. This is a book which fond mothers would find a delight in filling in.

W. MARTINDALE maintained his reputation for high-class pharmaceuticals. Here were shown a selection of baeteriological requirements. A neat little test-ease contained the apparatus, the stains, and decolorising-agents necessary for the detection of the bacilli of tubercle, diphtheria, and typhoid, everything being of full size and ready for use. Show-jars containing stains and reagents used in baeteriological work were prominent colour-marks at this stand. Cod-liver oil emulsion with glycerophosphates and eye-ointments in tubes were new exhibits, the latter being for ophthalmic-surgeons' use. The cacodylates, which are coming much into use, were represented by the acid and sodium salt. Other interesting products were iodum oleatum, a non staining compound of iodine and oleic acid, sterile saline solution packed in hermetically-sealed tubes and soft gelatin pastilles. This latter form of pastille is adapted for the exhibition of unpleasant as well as pleasant drugs, as they are coated with gelatin, and this, with their soft consistence, enables them to be readily swallowed. Supra-renal extract has only very recently been proposed as a spray for hay-fever, but Mr. Martindale is ready with a solution for medical men to try. The urine-test case, which has been noticed in the C. & D. before, has been improved in several minor particulars; among them the ureometer is stoppered and the book of directions enlarged. Zinc gelatin in dises is the latest

form of Unna's well-known preparation. The great convenience of being able to liquefy a small quantity of the medicament is patent to all.

The ANGLO-SWISS MILK COMPANY were putting prominently forward the "Ideal" unsweetened milk, which, having no added sugar, may be used by diabetics and ehildren. A novel Chinese showeard was exhibited here, which has for its purpose the advertising of the Anglo-Swiss milks.

The Protene Company showed protene and protene-products. Protene is the casein of milk with the mineral salts retained, and is made up into a great variety of biscuits and bread. The diabetic forms of protene biscuits are sweetened with saccharin, and one we tasted was well flavoured with cheese. An interesting development is the "P. Q. R." box, containing five varieties of the biscuits and a piece of protene chocolate, intended to form a sustaining meal for cyclists and huntsmen. The "P.Q. R." (protene quick repast) struck us as a great convenience, and cheap withal.

A. Reiner & Co. were exhibiting tropon and its products. Tropon is a light-brown powder consisting of beef and vegetable albumen, two-thirds beef to one-third vegetable, and used as a food. The powder is mixed with water or beer for use. Tropon is supplied as an emergency-ration for use in the German army, a use a food can only attain after a severe scientific testing.

ANDREAS SAXLEHNER'S exhibit was of Hunyadi Janos water. The giant bottles of "Hunyadi Janos" which were such a feature of this stall are supplied to chemists for advertising-purposes. Counter-bills, with name and address on, are also to be lad for the asking

At BOYRIL LIMITED'S stand we made the aequaintance of a new beverage—boyril and apollinaris, a drink which has only been invented quite recently. A teaspoonful or so of boyril is mixed with a small apollinaris, and, of course, taken cold. The military campaigning foods and emergeucy-rations with boyril basis were attracting unusual interest. The various kinds are distinguished by the colours of the containers, the red one, for instance, being composed of beef, bacou, and peas, and the blue one of beef and potatoes. Needless to say, all the Boyril preparations were represented at this stall.

VIROL (LIMITED) was situated appropriately enough next to Bovril, whose child it is. The ingredients of virol—redbone marrow, malt-extract, lemon-juice, and eggs—were shown, as well as a new variety of virol called "Marrol," which consists of white-bone marrow and malt-extract. Marrol is packed in square glass jars, and is quite distinct from virol.

A. RIDDLE & Co. showed Stower's lime-juice eordial and lemon-squash, which have never sold so freely since the time they were invented in 1862 as they have done in the recent hot weather. The sugar is converted into glucose during the process of manufacturing.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY showed "Lemco" and peptarnis, but in no new styles. In advertising-matter there were several novelties; mention of photographs of our generals in South Africa and menus with views of Paris on are sufficient to show that the firm are quite up to date in this respect.

Worth's Foods Syndicate exhibited the five Cheltine foods, the anæmic, dyspeptic, invalids', infants', and diabetic foods. Each of these foods is distinct from the others, the invalids' and infants' food being composed, for instance, of distinct cereals. The analysis of Cheltine demonstrates that it contains 75.72 per cent, of earbohydrates, but it is asserted that this cannot be converted into diabetic sugar and hence the food ean be used by diabetics. This point has been disputed by some diabetes specialists, but the makers of Cheltine point to careful clinical records of the progress of cases to show that here, at least, theory and practice are seriously at variance. The anæmic food contains iron and manganese, and the dyspeptic food is free from indigestible matter. The Cheltine handbooks, a series of well-got-up booklets, are useful for bringing the foods under the notice of the medical profession and the public.

STEPHEN SMITH & Co. exhibited Hall's wine made from coca-leaves, and a full-bodied red wine, the "Keystone Beef-wine" and the "Keystone Ferruginous Burgundy." The latter is a natural wine, said to be absolutely pure and to really contain iron.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL COMPANY had a large show of their specialities. Salicylic acid and its salts from oil of wintergreen, iodozen (an iodine derivative of the oil), and boro-naphthol soap are some of the special products this firm make from oil of wintergreen. Crude eclectic drugs and their active principles were shown in juxtaposition. Hydrastis was represented by the brown-fluid extract, a combination with bismuth, and a colourless fluid; black cohosh by cimicifugin; and macrotin and gelsemium by the tincture of the green drug. Macrotin represents twenty-five times its weight of black cohosh, and cimicifugin eight times. There was a good show of pepsin, soluble and insoluble, and lactated pepsin, and a new preparation of Passiftora inearnata called "Cordial Pas-carnata," which is used in nervous affections. A series of chocolate-coated pills and tablets were also shown, the chocolate forming a hard and smooth exterior to the tablet or pill. Other novelties were a 50-per-cent. boro-glyceride solution and effervescing lithium-citrate discs containing 5 gr. of the salt in each.

PATE, BURKE & Co. made a show of the several applications of Petanelle wool. Petanelle is a derivative of peat, possessing superior properties as a natural antiseptic and absorbent, and used for a variety of purposes—from producing a disinfecting liquid to making warm underclothing.

The Kelpion Company show kelpion, a stainless iodine-ointment, containing most of the iodine in a free state. The C.I.V.'s were each supplied with a pot of kelpion, and, according to all accounts, have found it useful as a healing ointment.

J. & J. Colman exhibited medical-mustard bran in 1-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. packets. It is used for poultices and for rubbing the limbs with. Colman's sinapisms are smart mustard-leaves, and being wrapped in tinfoil do not spoil by keeping in the house. Mustard oil, both the essential and expressed kinds, were exhibited, the latter also in the wellknown square bottles for retail.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., had a display of Von Heyden's pharmaceutical products, the most important of which are antiseptic credé (citrate of silver), lactate of silver, xeroform, collargolum, and hydgolum. The last two are curious heavy metal-like preparations put forth as allotropic modifications of silver and mercury, and are soluble in water. Xeroform is a substitute for iodoform; it is yellow powder looking like iodoform, but is free from odour. Experiments prove that whilst xeroform is non-poisonous it has a much more powerful action upon bacteria than iodoform.

FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER had an exhibit of zymine, peptonising-powders, peptogenic milk-powder, panopepton, pepsencia, and pepules. "Pepule" pepsin was formerly issued as a "tabloid" preparation. Panopepton, an elixir prepared from beef and wheat, is increasing in favour with medical men as an agreeable restorative for convalescents.

SCOTT & BOWNE, with the huge fisherman trade-mark over their exhibit, were keeping Scott's emulsion before the profession; and

RONUK (LIMITED) showed their floor-polish, which they

say is par excellence for hospital-floors.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. had an instructive display, and were explaining that they standardise all preparations capable of being accurately assayed. Physiological standardisation is adopted in the case of ergot, its strength being adduced by exact experiment on fowls. Strophanthus and digitalis as they affect the heart are in like manner judged by their action on frogs. The antitoxin department is a growing one, the trustworthiness of the products being certified in the laboratories of the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Nucleinic acid and its combina-tions with mercury and silver (mercurol and nargol) were shown, the special features of the combinations being that they are not precipitated by albumen. Chloretone, an hypnotic, was shown in crystal, tablet, and liquid form, the liquid being used as an inhalant. We would also mention that Parke, Davis & Co. supply serums and toxins for veterinary use; the tuberculin-toxin, used for diagnosing tuberculosis in animals, is in large request in country districts.

The BAYER COMPANY exhibited the synthetic pharmaceutical products which they are so noted for. The newer ones are hedonal (an hypnotic), lycetol (tartrate of piperazine), heroin (a morphine derivative), duotal (guaiacol carbonate), and aspirin (the acetic ester of salicylic acid).

The AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY'S exhibit was of various milks and their preparations. Four kinds of koumiss made in London were shown, each kind being supplied in three varieties-new, sparkling, and old. There was a useful analytical comparison of the composition of milks at the back of the stall, the following being the amounts of proteids in various milks:—Asses', 1.74; mares', 1.97; human, 2; cows', 3.4; and goats', 4.10. These and the various amounts of fat the milks contain show that the substitution of one milk for another is a much more serious matter than it appears at first sight.

The Plasmon Syndicate showed plasmon, the soluble proteid of milk, in dry powder. It is soluble in water and milk, free from sugar and fat, and it is claimed that a teaspoonful is equal as a nutrient to a quarter of a pound of beef or a quart of milk. Plasmon is combined also with choco-

late-and-beef extract.

Frank A. Rogers had a display of sprays suited for laryngological, otological, and rhinological work. The No. 1 spray has been improved so that the solution can be used to the last drop; it can now also be adjusted without alteration to form a Politzer air-douche and eustachian inflator, the necessary attachments being supplied separately. A new pattern of the same spray has no foot to the glass container, and can be conveniently carried in the pocket. We observed also a neat apparatus for heating spray solutions, called a "thermogen," in which half a dozen different spray solutions can be warmed to a certain temperature at the same time. Insufflators and atomisers were shown in great variety, two new cheap pocket patterns being the latest introductions. Mr. Rogers has also recently brought out a new form of medicated lozenge, consisting of an ordinary B.P. lozenge deeply impressed so that it can be accurately broken up into four pieces. The lozenge was introduced to overcome the difficulty of applying small doses of a drug to the throat at frequent intervals to ensure continuous action on the part.

HENRI NESTLÉ showed his food and condensed milk. The Viking unsweetened milk was the one which was being brought particularly to the notice of medical men. There

were many new advertising ideas shown.

JEYES'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY had samples of their various products. Dr. Playfair's opinion in his work on "Midwifery" that a solution of creolin in water is the best antiseptic for obstetric cases was being brought to the attention of medical men in a neatly-printed pamphlet, and the "Creolin Formulary," a collection of recipes for prescribers, which was also being distributed, should be of great use in popularising this useful antiseptic and disin-

WYLEYS (LIMITED) have taken time by the forelock and put on the market a chemically-pure cream of tartar in accordance with the suggestion made last month by Dr. James Edmunds. It is found that for the treatment of gout cream of tartar must be free from any trace of lime. Messrs. Wyley's put up cream of tartar flavoured with lemon, and also in 15-gr. tablets. This firm have hit upon the idea of putting all the B.P. ointments in collapsible tubes, and supplying those required for the rectum or eye with special wooden nozzles. Other useful things are the dredgers for surgeons' use; these are inexpensive containers for boric acid and iodoform. Among the sample dredgers was one filled with calomel and starch, which is still a favourite wound dressing in some hospitals. Tincture pellets and non-alcoholic tinctures were other pharmaceuticals which appeal strongly to medical men.

TIDMAN & SON were showing their sea-salt and the

pinnacle soap-stand.

The APOLLINARIS COMPANY had a large space, which was devoted to Apollinaris, Johannis, and Friedrichshall. The combinations of Johannis with lithium and potassium were also shown. We saw also at this stall a new kind of stopper for stoppering opened bottles of Apollinaris or other gas-containing liquids, which seemed a good line for chemists' sale. Apenta, which now sells at the rate of 2,000 bottles a day, occupied one of the large pyramidal stands.

VAN ABBOTT & SON had a good show of diabetic foods,

which are known to chemists as the standard for such pre-

parations. The variety of the diabetic foods is endless, and a patient has no need to take insipid foods, even if debarred from the use of sugar. A useful "dietetic extract of vegetables" for flavouring soups would be useful for flavouring beef-tea in those cases where patients sicken of beef-tea.

C. J. Hewlett & Son were exhibiting samples of their pharmaceutical preparations, amongst the newest of which are syrup glycerophosphatum, liquid ether -soap, and menthymoline. They had a series of antiseptic jellies, put up in collapsible tubes, which are peculiar in being nongreasy. We noticed also a set of test-solutions for use in urine-analysis, such as the "alkaline-bismuth test," "peptone test for bile," and the "trichloracetic test for albumen," which, supplied for the use of medical men, are of guaranteed sensibility. In new drugs and remedies which this firm have a reputation for we saw isphagul, mentioned by Mr. Mair before the Conference last week, and monsonia, both of which are used for dysentery. Guaiacolate of piperidine, used for the treatment of phthisis, was another new remedy shown.

CALLARD & Co. had a variety of invalid foods and a new chocolate containing the albumen and phosphates of meat.

The PATENT FISH-FOOD SYNDICATE showed "Marvis," a dry powder made from fish, and said to possess great nutritive value.

W. GAYMER & SON displayed sample bottles of Norfolk

BRAND & Co. had a selection of their well-known invalid preparations of meat. The newest production is the "Fever food," a combination of beef-essence, cream, and yoke of egg in the form of a white paste. It is claimed that in this form the most fastidious invalid can be supplied with an appetising and pleasant food.

BROOMFIELD & Co. showed albene, a vegetable fat recom-

mended as a substitute for fat in cooking.

M. Hoff showed Johann Hoff's and Leopold Hoff's malt-

extracts in the familiar beer-bottle form.

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., known as the makers of Keen's mustard and Robinson's barley and groats, showed a new preparation of barley called "Barlikos," which is flavoured for making barley-water. A tablespoonful of "Barlikos" is made into a paste with cold water, and a quart of boiling water and a few lumps of sugar added to make, when cold, a barley-water for summer use.

AËRATORS have no new development since we noticed their novelties last week. We learned, however, something of the trials of the inventor of this excellent apparatus. These will be appreciated when we say that the present tap is the seventy-eighth pattern which it has been necessary to devise

before reaching perfection.

The INFANT AND INVALID FOOD COMPANY exhibited Earl's "I. & I." food, a cooked cereal diet for infants and invalids. The composition of the food is stated to be fixed and unalterable.

FELTOE & SMITH made a show of the "Specialité" limejuice cordial and lemon squash. They also exhibited the solid forms, lemon-squash crystals, and ginger-beer crystals.

Surgical instruments were being shown in great variety by John Weiss & Son, Down Brothers, J. H. Montague, Arnold & Sons, and the Surgical-supply Association.

The AYMARD PATENT MILK-STERILISER COMPANY were showing their steriliser in its various sizes. The largest size, used in hospitals, sterilises fifty gallons of milk at a time. The domestic sterilisers, as explained before in the C. & D., do not require a thermometer to judge the temperature by, as the milk cannot, owing to the arrangement of the chambers, be heated beyond 195° F.

J. DEFRIES & SONS had a good show of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters of various patterns. Some of the styles

for domestic use were very artistic productions.

The CAMBRIDGE SENTINEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY exhibited the Sentinel sterilisers which were so recently re-

ferred to in the C. & D.

Macmillan & Co. and Rebman (Limited) were showing books. The latter firm were showing, amongst other books, Gould & Pyle's "Cyclopædia of Medicine," just published in one volume, which seemed to us to be useful as a reference-

work for chemists.

The LIVERPOOL LINT COMPANY had a varied show of cotton and flax lints, bandages, and tissues. They had also

an interesting exhibit of "transpirable" wool undervests, body-belts, and chest-protectors, adapted for general use.

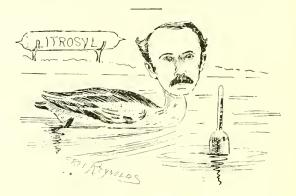
BROWNE & SAYER showed a cheap milk-steriliser, which consisted of six 3-oz. bottles in a sort of tin cruet-stand. The bottles are filled with milk, the necks plugged with cotton-wool, and the whole lowered into an ordinary saucepan of water.

HARRY W. Cox (LIMITED) had a display of x-ray apparatus, and were distributing a new catalogue, which, in addition to giving prices of radiographic apparatus, has concise instructions as to using the apparatus and taking radiographs.

The CONDAL WATER COMPANY had a large show of condal water.

The Dowsing Radiant Heat Company were giving, in a separate room, a demonstration of the uses of their apparatus. There was shown a new form of the apparatus adapted for a part of the body, such as the arm or leg.

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.



The Vibrona Bird.

This is a rare member of the duck tribe. Although it was pharmaceutically hatched in the Square incubator, it is seldom seen there now, but is occasionally met with on the upper reaches of the Thames and such places, and rarely alone. Hibernates in Holloway. This is the bird that discovered the worm known as Liquor concentratus, which it consumes in great quantities along with a kind of marrow which grows on the banks of the river. It is also fond of tinctures, and when it finds their densities, with a little buoy of its own (shown in the work of art), it places them in little rows for other birds to play with. It swims fast, spreading out its wings like a big V, and calling all the time "I—bro—na." Hence its name—the Vibrona bird.

MR. J. EDWIN BONN is No. XIV. of "Violin Makers of To-Day" in the *Strad*. Mr. Bonn passed the Minor examination in 1887, and is in business in Brading, I.W. The *Strad* says he has made forty-nine violins on the Strad model besides ninety made by his workman.

The workmanship is beautiful. The scroll is a hybrid between that of Joseph and Strad, and possesses both strength and refinement. The scollop is original, with a sort of toned-down angularity about it, which adds freshness to the well-chiselled throat. The chief characteristics of the tone are brilliancy and penetration. The varnish is Mr. Bonn's own composition. In 1897 he discovered a new and more simple method of dissolving amber, which gives great elasticity and a good range of colours. Mr. Bonn does not care to divulge his secrets, but he states that he does not use in the process drying oil prepared with lead salts. Lead, he maintains, injures the colours. The varnish dries well within the compass of a season, and when dry it does not soften under the heat of the hand. It is, moreover, perfectly elastic and tough. The colours are yellow, red, golden orange, orange red and orange brown.

JAVA INDIGO.—In his last report the collector of Customs at Calcutta notes that orders from Russia for the finest quality of indigo have begun to find their way into Java, where a high-class dye of uniform quality has of late been produced.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

NINETY DEGREES IN THE SHADE, 130° in the sun, and 150° at the Reception. Thus the London Conference opened, and throughout its course the sun blazed on the votaries of pharmacy with benignant ferocity. Perhaps the physical heat tempered to some extent the vigour of the discussions, which were often a little slack, but a fair attendance and an excellent humour were maintained from the beginning to the end of the meeting. The value of the scientific contributions to the Conference will be no doubt duly appraised before long, at least if able editors do not get their attention called off by some events of more startling concern. What may be remarked by even the most superficial reader is that the whole series of papers was strictly pharmaceutical; not one could be said to be unsuited for the occasion. It is evident that there is plenty of scientific vitality in British pharmacy still, however moribund we may be commercially.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS was undoubtedly interesting and suggestive, but I was among those who were a little disappointed with it. If I went to hear Paderewski play the piano I should not be satisfied with a lecture on counterpoint from him. Mr. Holmes was elected to the chair of the Conference in recognition of his exceptional acquaintance with the materia medica. Dr. Attfield truly described him as the greatest living authority on pharmaceutical botany. That was what I wanted to hear him on, or on some branch of that subject. And the possibilities of the topic, and Mr. Holmes's information on it, were boundless. The history of drugs, the commerce in drugs, the qualities of drugs, fashions in drugs, what has happened concerning them during the past century, the story of some particular drug, and a score of other threads which Mr. Holmes might have spun out of his well-arranged stores of learning, were the possibilities of his address, and could have been made interesting to an audience of pharmacists. For very likely what is commonplace to Mr. Holmes would have been novel to many of us. If the President had limited his address to the topics I have indicated he would have been certainly safe from any criticism, at least from me. But the oration which he actually delivered bristles with controversial points, and the unwritten law that a presidential address is not to be discussed does not apply to journalists.

THE COUNTER-PRESCRIBING REMEDY, for example, suggested with such an air of innocence, was surely the most audacious proposal which pharmacy has ever dared to make to medicine. Mr. Holmes invites the General Medical Council—whom failing, the Government—to issue "a small official work indicating on general lines the premonitory symptoms of dangerous or zymotic diseases, such as would distinguish, for instance, an ordinary cold from incipient pneumonia, or a sore throat from approaching diphtheria!" The express object of this "official work" is to assist what may be called legitimate counter-prescribing, by advising unqualified persons on the selection of cases, showing them which they may fairly treat and which they had better leave alone. I should like to hear Mr. Victor Horsley and Mr. George Brown on this proposition if, inconceivably, it could be seriously brought before the Medical Council. If adopted the next step would certainly be the arraignment of all the members of that Council before itself on a charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

Another Startling Suggestion from the presidential chair was that the Government should "realise its duty to publish a legal standard" of the "normal or average purity of drugs." Far be it from me to be tender towards any Government or Government department; but while the present Administration has the Boers, the Boxers, aud Burdett-Coutts still worrying them, I am almost driven to range myself beside them on the front bench to protect them against this new aggression on their energies. A legal standard of inferior qualities would not be an unmixed benefit either to the public or to honest pharmacists. Definite standards are very tempting; it seems as though they would be such a short cut to justice. But let the B.P.C. essay to compile one, and its impracticability would soon be apparent. What would they include? On this question the first debate would arise. Mr. Dott, for instance, considers it "doubtful whether camphorated oil as popularly sold is bound to be made with the B.P. proportions for liniment of camphor." It is a rather trivial matter, but when we find a host of tradesmen seeking to make a few farthings a year by sneaking an atom of camphor out of each pennyworth, is that a reason for lowering the standard, or for insisting on it? Prosecutions, it is true, are often trumpery, and magistrates' decisions have been far too frequently absurd. But the remedy is not to give them more standards, but to demand that they shall exercise their own intelligence more; and this demand must come from the defendants. If defendants would make themselves better acquainted with the law ignorant inspectors and officious analysts would not so frequently enjoy a "walk-over" in cases every inch of which should be contested.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA was the best debated subject at the Conference, and it is to be hoped that everybody now understands that the Pharmacopæia is not a definite standard for the quality of drugs sold otherwise than on the direct order of a medical man. But no magistrate has a right to disregard the Pharmacopæia as evidence, and pharmacists should be the last persons in the world to try to influence them in this direction. Mr. Glyn-Jones made a good rhetorical point when he claimed that if the Government were to judge him by the Pharmacopæia, they must spend 20,000%, if need be, on making that work perfect. But the rhetoric was superfluous. The Government has never proposed to judge him by the Pharmacopæia. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has sometimes been quoted in courts as an authority, and magistrates have not unfrequently been influenced by it. But it does not follow that the Government should spend 20,000% on perfecting even this authority. As I just now stated, honest and intelligent defendants can do more than anybody else to help courts to treat them fairly, and wherever manifestly-absurd decisions are given, some representative body, such as the Defence Association, if not the Pharmaceutical Council, should make it their business to get them reversed in a higher court.

Some Pharmacopæia Critics, it appears, are inclined to be sore with Dr. Attfield on account of his rejoinder to their comments lately issued. I have read through his "Digest" carefully and with much interest, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that the dissatisfied critics are more unfair than "the Reporter." Let them remember that the appearance of a new Pharmacopæia is the signal for all of them to fly at it. They hunt through it for errors with the eagerness with which the Indian hunts for scalps. It is right that they should do this; it is their business. this matter their duty is at the same time undoubtedly their delight. Their comments are not unfrequently sarcastic, contemptuous, vindictive. Well, the attacked editor has with much industry and patience collected their observations and classified them. In many instances he has admitted their validity; in others he asks for further evidence; occasionally he discusses a point; now and then he quotes one critic against another, and here and there he indulges in a slightly humorous rejoinder. His replies are concise, but they are not curt, and while it may, of course, happen that full justice has not been done to everybody, there is abundant internal evidence of the desire to be fair all round, and to secure the benefit of every research.

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Editorial Comments.

A Little Bill.

SINCE the Pharmaceutical Council fears to meet the Lord Chancellor in propria persona with a view to discussing the company-pharmacy question, the alternative course of drafting a Pharmacy Bill has been adopted by the Council. This is a pastime at which the Council is facile princeps, but it has still the opportunity of proving its competence to draft a measure on the commercial problems of pharmacy which will be acceptable to Parliament and the drug-trade. It has begun well by appointing a competent committee to deal with the matter promptly-that is to say, the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Society, with Messrs. Carteighe, Hills, Martindale (past-Presidents), Glyn-Jones, and Wootton, have been appointed to draft a Bill for presentation to the Council in October. A good feature about the appointment is that there is not attached to the motion any rider as to what legislation is required. We notice that some members talked "at lairge" about the reforms which are needed in pharmacy, and while we make no pretence of dogmatising, we may say that if the committee introduces into the Bill anything about a compulsory curriculum for pharmacy, or division of examination, or abolition of the widows' clause, it will take the first step towards ensuring the defeat of the measure which is drafted. The company-question pure and simple is what must be dealt with. Incidental to it the drafting-committee will doubtless find that the penal clauses of the Pharmacy Act require amendment, as there is need for making corporate chemists responsible for the conduct of their businesses. So is it requisite that qualified individuals

who serve the public through the cheapest labour that they can obtain should be made to share, if not to discharge, any penalties which such service entails upon the unqualified assistants. This is a mere generalisation, but we feel that little else is required at present, since the Council has expressly indicated that it has no need of a multitude of counsellors. Every member of the drafting-committee is an advocate for the restriction of Pharmacy Act titles to individuals; on the question of regulation of company-pharmacy the committee is equally divided, and there is an intelligent representation of the directorate rider upon it. We dare say they will discuss the matter well, and decide upon the simplest possible measure. We would like to say that whatever decision is arrived at should receive the unanimous support of the trade, and we may say so-two months hence.

Nemesis.

THAT was a pretty discussion the British Pharmaceutical Conference had last week on the British Pharmacopæia as a standard, but we do not see that we have got much for'arder with the matter. Almost simultaneously two chemists were fined in the North for selling as "mercury ointment" the "blue ointment" known to the trade and the public, which incident in one respect emphasises the need for a common ground of understanding in regard to popular medicines, especially with medical officers of health and public analysts, who are the expert advisers of the local authorities entrusted with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. If we may say it without laying ourselves open to a charge of arrogance, it is many years since we strongly advised the drug-trade to be chary about regarding the British Pharmacopæia as the standard for retail sales, until at least members of the trade had a definite position in fixing the standards and judging the incidence of them upon ordinary trade-transactions. Instead of taking our advice some years ago, many in the trade boldly advocated the absolute recognition of the B.P. as a trade standard, and it was even pointed out by a President of the Pharmaceutical Society that this might be made the salvation of the trade, for by including in it formulæ for domestic medicines, and getting Parliament to restrict the sale of British Pharmacopæia articles to registered chemists and druggists, it would be a splendid thing for them. Dr. Attfield, as reporter on the B.P., so far fell in with the view as to discuss it favourably in several of his annual reports, and he succeeded in establishing the principle in respect to sweet spirit of nitre and milk of sulphur. Some people think that Dr. Attfield was riding his own hobby when he did that; nothing of the kind-he was doing his best to give effect to the expressed aspirations of the representatives of the drug-trade. Now that we have clever young men who know not Joseph leading the trade, they naturally enough discover inconsistencies, and, since the incidence of the B.P. has become very real, they object to it being regarded as the standard where local or general custom can prove that it is not. The mercury ointment is a case in point. For every ounce of this ointment sold for medicinal purposes, there is a hundredweight, perhaps a ton, sold for sanitary purposes. It is not the custom of trade, happily, to give the B.P. preparation, but the much older diluted form, unguentum hydrargyri mitius, which the Dublin, Edinburgh and London Pharmacopæias provided as an insecticide and mild preparation. The Edinburgh Pharmacopæia was less specific in regard to this ointment than the two other authorities, since it directed it to be made by diluting the stronger preparation with "twice or thrice its weight of axunge at pleasure."

This custom, so long established, has been exceedingly beneficial for the public service; it has helped to slay myriads of the crab-louse, and has not been misunderstood by dispensers of medicine who have been called upon to provide a preparation to produce salivation. In spite of the painstaking manner in which these facts were presented to the Keighley magistrates last week conviction followed in two cases because "mercury ointment" was asked for. To the public "mercury ointment" is practically unknown; the thing they want is either "blue ointment," "troopers' ointment," or "crab salve." The two preparations are quite different in name and purpose. Surely, an intelligent, upto-date retailer can, in such circumstances, steer clear of offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. An exceptional request must be treated in an exceptional manner. It should not be difficult to explain to a customer who asks for "mercury ointment" the exact position, and the bond fide customer will quickly enough indicate his need; it is only the Food and Drugs inspector who is taciturn. It is, of course, eminently unjust that the local authorities should try to catch retailers in regard to articles for which there are different standards, such as mercurial or blue ointment. The immediate remedy for this, which we would suggest, is to approach the Local Government Board on the question. The Pharmaceutical Council or the Chemists' Defence Association might prepare a statement for the Board, and, if necessary, solicit an interview, the object being to get the Board to issue a memorandum to local authorities pointing out the injustice that may be done by taking the Pharmacopæia as the standard for articles which may be obsolete from the physician's point of view, but which are still in demand by the public.

The Scotch Crisis.

THE title of this note seems the most appropriate in the circumstances, for if they have not actually reached that point the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society are rapidly coming to it. The outburst at the annual meeting of the Scotch members held in June was the first public expression of a discontent which has long been simmering in the minds of members of the Society residing in Scotland. The reply of the Council last month has aggravated rather than allayed the discontent, because, say the Scotch members, the reply shows that the Council either does not appreciate the point at issue or is determined to ignore Scotch feeling. As far as we can gather, the general idea on this side of the border is that the Scotch members of the Society are "jolly well off"; they have an excellent house in Edinburgh provided for them, which they can use in addition to the house in London, and they have a measure of local government in respect to the house, including an Executive whose railway fares are paid as if they were members of the Council. All this appears to outsiders to be adequate autonomy. The Scotch reply to that is that there is no autonomy; the Executive is a mere farce, as it has next to nothing to do, the little it has being dictated from London, and for some years back there has been growing a system of centralisation, which is transferring the government of the North British Branch to Bloomsbury Square, or, rather, to the Secretary of the Society. It is maintained that this is a violation of the compact arrived at in 1886, when, after two years' war, the old conditions of governing the North British Branch were changed. We may recall the fact that the branch was founded almost fifty years ago. The first Secretary (the late Mr. John Mackay) had the assistance of a Council in the management of the affairs. Originally it was proposed that the Council should be legalised by the 1852 Act, but this

was not done, and, instead, a Board of Examiners for Scotland, consisting of persons residing in Scotland, was The Council continued, nevertheless, with the sanction of the Council in London. The Edinburgh Council was an entirely independent body elected annually by the members of the Society in Scotland. It did what business there was to be done, and annually, from 1852 to 1884, nominated persons as examiners and appointed such paid officers as were required. For some years before Mr. John Mackay died members of the Council of the Society grumbled at the system, holding that it was unconstitutional, and in 1884 Mr. Carteighe, then President of the Society, was made the mouthpiece of this discontent on the occasion of the premises in York Place, Edinburgh, being acquired. He did that effectively, and there was a revolt, which threatened to result in the secession of the whole of the Scotch members. A Pharmacy Act for Scotland was even talked about. After a time the matter was settled; the Council was continued under the name Executive, and the President and Vice-President of the Society, with any Scotch members who happened to be on the Council, were included in it to make it "constitutional." We fail to see that it is a bit more so than ever it was; but the real grievance now is that the work of the Society in Scotland is not entrusted to this Executive, and that even the Board of Examiners for Scotland is treated as subordinate to the English board, matters being pretty much settled before the Scotch examiners are appealed to. Well, the worm has turned, and, as often happens, the stimulus is comparatively trifling. A young man who attended the Minor examination in Edinburgh recently was taken ill after the practical portion, and he sent in a medical certificate to that effect. The Board excused him, and the candidate was told that he would be examined again on payment of 1s. This is the Board's interpretation of one of the Examination By-laws, which says that if a candidate fails duly to attend an examination he will be admitted again on payment of 1s. if, under certain conditions, the Council or examiners so direct. Now, some time ago the Scotch Board had a similar ease to deal with and let the candidate off with the 1s. penalty, but the Secretary of the Society, backed by the Council, refused to treat the case as one under the by-law mentioned, apparently because the candidate could not be said to have "failed to attend,' seeing that he had attended. It was then promised that the whole matter would be made right in amended by-laws. The fee has been increased to a guinea, and the real grievance is left untouched-viz., that if a candidate attends the examination, passes the practical portion, and is seized with illness so that he cannot attend the oral portion when called upon, he must be treated as a failure, and pay three guineas on entering again. This interpretation of the by-laws is logically correct, but the absurdity is too obvious, and we are astonished that the Council of the Society has unanimously upheld the Secretary's decision. It apparently did so as a matter of discipline; perhaps it will now approach it from the common-sense point of view. The Board of Examiners for Scotland appears to be determined to demonstrate, by litigation if need be, that the Secretary of the Society shall earry out its directions, and that the Council of the Society has no authority over its decisions.

The Scotch members of the Society have their own grievances, which we need not further specify than by saying that they are concentrated in allegations of centralisation and red tape, and these they are prepared to agitate along with the more serious principles which the examiners are fighting for.

The fact has not been forgotten in Scotland that the 1852

Pharmacy Act, and consequently that of 1868, would not have extended to Scotland had a certain measure of autonomy not been granted to North Britain, and the "unconquered-country" feeling is still strong enough there to furnish plenty of fight. Some delicate diplomacy is needed to avert this at the present juncture. Apart from that, it seems in the highest degree ridiculous that the Society should have a branch in Scotland which is only in a very limited sense a branch of the business conducted in London. It is not even the equivalent of an office which takes orders for the supply of coals.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

The facility with which the Pharmaceutical Society has again amended its by-laws is a striking indication of the lack of interest shown by the rank-and-file of the Society in its affairs. Several fundamental principles upon which the Society's business is conducted are completely changed through the amended by-laws, yet on Wednesday they were agreed to with Dr. Symes's as the only dissenting voice, and every one present at the meeting, except councillors, wondered why he dissented. Scotch members of the Society, who are so keen about their national interests, have been very blind to the change in the by-law which entrusts the Library, &c., Committee with the control of the libraries, museums, school, and premises generally of the Society. We pointed this out a month ago. Technically the by-law wipes out the Executive of the North British Branch, or what little authority is left to it; and by their silence members of the Society in Scotland have acquiesced in this feat of daring-do by the Sassenach!

ON CLAUSE 3.

The British Medical Journal appears to be very angry regarding the omission of Clause 3 from the Companies Bill. Says our contemporary:—

Nothing has been heard against the medical clause, but a good deal has been said in its favour, both in the House and in the committee. The practical effect is that legislation, which appears to be admitted on all sides to be required, is delayed for a year. Is it too much to expect the Government will take care that the House shall have at some early date the opportunity of judging of the question upon its merits?

The B.M.J. forgets, of course, that dentists and midwives have been sailing in the same boat as medical men, and it must throw them overboard as it did pharmacists, before it can attain its desires. The Lancet is silent about the matter, but the Medical Press, safe in the paradise of late reflection, says:—

The abandonment of the medical clause in the Companies Bill following—one hardly sees why—the omission of the pharmacy clause, comes as a disappointment, especially as no effort was made by the Government to retain them. They were abandoned apparently simply because they were regarded as contentious. These clauses will consequently have to be embodied in a separate Bill next Session, the necessity for legislation on these lines having been fully recognised by the Lord Chancellor.

CONDY IN THE ANTIPODES.

We continue to receive from Australia reports of injunctions obtained by Messrs. Condy & Mitchell (Limited) against retailers for selling as Condy's fluid or Condy's crystals articles which are not made by that company. The latest injunction that we hear of is against Mr. Nahl, of Sydney, and we also learn that a meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on June 22 to consider what steps should be taken in the matter, it being desired to test the legality of the proceedings by combined action. We have interviewed Mr. H. Ballman Condy on the subject and he showed us a large number of the fluids in regard to which injunctions had been granted. Most of these (he has about two truckloads) were so glaring imitations of the real Condy as to be practically indistinguishable without close inspection. The company's representatives in

Australia have succeeded in tracing the printer of the labels, and he has with alacrity submitted to an injunction restraining him, also paying costs and damages and giving up his stock of labels. The fact that this man charged about 1d. a label is sufficient in itself to have indicated to purchasers that underhand work was going on. "Condy's Crystals" is another title which is being rather freely used in Australia. We may mention that the company have for many years put up an article of that kind. Verb. sap. sat.

THE IRRESPONSIBLE ADVISER.

A good deal of weak logic has been written in the daily newspapers this week regarding the evils of acctanilide, following upon the coroner's inquiry reported on another page. The Daily Mail, apparently in order to avoid a pitfall, sent a young man to the Apothecaries' Hall and to the Pharmaceutical Society, and at each institution learnt that acetanilide is not a scheduled poison. The reporter's narrative proceeds as follows :-

"You can have a ton of acetanilide shot down your cellar if you want it," said a representative of the Pharmaceutical Society, "and no one, except yourself, would, as far as I can judge, be responsible if you swallowed it all.

That a serious danger exists in the haphazard manner in which the headache-powder is taken, no one who understands the risk will deny. They are popular remedies, because they are easily

"There is no check upon the sales of these dangerous 'cures.' One firm alone that supplies grocers all over the country, advertises that the yearly sale amounts to hundreds of tons of the powder.

"The only remedy I can suggest," concluded the official, "is au extension of the scope of the Sale of Poisons Act."

Is this sort of thing wise on the part of the "representative of the Pharmaceutical Society"? There are dozens of harmless and useful medicines which will produce fatal results if improperly administered, but it would be the worst possible thing for the drug-trade and all concerned if the principle of scheduling was extended to such drugs.

THE HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

The Commission appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into Mr. Burdett-Coutts's allegations regarding the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa has been taking evidence at Burlington House during the past weck. The Commission visited Netley in the first instance, and got evidence from a large number of soldiers. It was all rather against Mr. Burdett-Coutts. The Burlington House evidence has not brought any fresh scandals to light. Sir William MacCormac, Mr. Treves, F.R.C.S., and Dr. Conan Doyle are amongst those who have testified to the efficiency of the medical service. Mr. Kipling's evidence on Wednesday was an eye-opener, as he showed that redtape officialism is responsible for slow distribution of comforts and medicines. That is exactly what Mr. Lay, of Johannesburg, told us in an interview which we published before Mr. Burdett-Coutts's exposure. In March Mr. Kipling went to the hospital at Maitland Camp, and found that the only drugs there happened to be a little boric acid and some quinine pills. He got some more medicine, and sent it along—quietly. He continued:

There was no acknowledgment of it; but of course no acknowledgment was needed. What I want particularly to say is that the general impression in Cape Town was that the things were the general impression in Cape Town was that the things were better managed if they were distributed privately. There were stores there in plenty; but the great difficulty was getting them where they were wanted. Whether they came from the R.A.M.C. or anywhere else, I don't know. They were all very much of a muchness—all about the same. I don't say the stores weren't there. I was told they were; but they could not be got out. And that's the point I want to emphasise.

Lord Justice Romer, who is President of the Commission, asked Mr. Kipling if he had been at Woodstock Hospital (one of the worst places, according to Mr. Burdett-Coutts). "No," was the reply; "Woodstock was simply unspeakable. It stank. You could smell it from the train.'

Trade Motes.

At the recent Corporation of Warrington Arts and Crafts Exhibition, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Thomas O'Brien, of Slater Street, Bold Street, Liverpool, for his Patent Self-closing Check Tills.

The address of Messrs. Typke & King, chemical-manufacturers, 47 Wilson Street, Finsbury Square, E.C., was inadvertently given in the Summer Number as Jeffreys Square, E.C., from which address they removed early in the

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—A number of Lemco messenger-buoys have recently been cast adrift on the high seas in the hope that some of them will drift up on this shore and be found on the sand at the water's edge. They are the same size and shape as a soda-water bottle, and are painted green and white. Each bottle contains a message to whomever finds it, proclaiming the worth of Lemco, and also a coupon for a free week's holiday at the seaside, or a $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. jar of Lemco, or a cloth-bound cookery book.

WE mentioned the other week that the firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, had produced certain new diphtheria sera of high potency. Regarding these Mr. Fredk. Boehm, of Jewry Street, E.C., informs us "that the serum of which 1 c.c. contains 1,000 immunity units has been submitted to the prescribed State test at the Institute of Experimental Therapy, in Frankfurt-am-Main, and will shortly be brought into trade. Up till now it has not been possible to record the production of a serum of such a high intensity, those of 250 units and lately 500 units being the highest.'

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MR. LEWIS PARRY, chemist and druggist, has opened another pharmacy at Hope Street, Wrexham.

Mr. S. Street, of Littleport, has bought the pharmacy of Mr. J. Noble, Bexhill-on-Sea.

DAY'S METROPOLITAN DRUG COMPANY are about to open a branch at 43 Heath Street, Hampstead N.W.

MR. R. HORNER has bought the Chelston Pharmacy, Torquay, formerly belonging to Mr. A. Govan Reid.

MR. W. H. COOPER, chemist, has left his premises, 298 Hornsey Road, Islington, N., which are now closed.

THE MILE-END DRUG COMPANY have acquired the business of the Great Northern Drug Company, 99 Mile End

PALMER'S STORES (LIMITED) have recently opened a drug and dispensing department at their premises, King Street, Hammersmith, W.

MR. J. REED, formerly manager with Day's Drug Company has taken over the business of Wright's Drug-stores, 215 High Road, Leytonstone, E.

Mr. J. Meadmore has sold his business at 7 Market Place, Farnborough, Hants, to Mr. G. Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, of St. Peter's, Kent.

Messrs. Black & Co., chemists, of 32 Marine Parade, Brighton, have fitted up a new pharmacy at the corner of New Steyne and St. James's Street, Brighton, to which they are now removing.

Messrs. Coldwell, store chemists, of High Street Southend-on-Sea, are fitting up a branch establishment in Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, which they will shortly open under the designation of "Imperial Drug-

THE street improvements proposed by the London County Council in the Goswell Road and Old Street, E.C., have displaced many old tradesmen, amongst these Mr. George Eade, the famous gout-pill maker. But he has secured more imposing premises higher up the Goswell Road towards "The Angel."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

The Council, following up the defeat of Clause 2 of the Companles Bill, resolves to proceed with a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts, especially dealing with company-pharmacy, and appoint a committee to draft a Bill before October.

N Wednesday, August 1, the President called the monthly Council-meeting to order at 11.15 A.M., when the following members were present:-Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Johnston, Martindale, Newsholme, Savory, Symes, Taylor, and Wootton. Messrs. Cooper, Carteighe, and Storrar came in later; Messrs. Hills and Southall sent letters apologising for their absence.

OBITUARY.

The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting,

The PRESIDENT mentioned that he had attended the funeral of the late Dr. Leech in Manchester last month. He also referred sympathetically to the death of the late Mr. John Borland, and was followed by the VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. C. B. Allen) and Mr. ATKINS, a vote of condolence with the family being passed.

The President further referred to the death of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Warden.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The President also reported as a delegate to the Pharmaceutical Conference. The Conference, he said, was a great success, and, as President of the Society and as a delegate, he expressed his hearty thanks for the reception they had received. (Applause.)

Mr. ATKINS spoke in a similar strain, and Messrs.
MARTINDALE and HARRISON replied on behalf of the local

committee.

THE SCHEDULING OF CARBOLIC ACID.

The Secretary read a communication from the Privy Council, intimating that the Lords of the Council had approved the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Council of July 4 last in regard to the inclusion of carbolic acid in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The PRESIDENT asked if the Council would now express

its opinion as to the manner they thought this notification of the seheduling of carbolic acid should be made public.

Mr. Carteighe thought that certainly everyone on the register should be notified of the fact, and that it should be advertised in trade and other journals affecting people who deal in any way with carbolic acid, so that it might become as widely known as possible.

Mr. HARRISON thought local authorities should be notified

as well as irregular dealers.

Mr. WOOTTON thought that the police should receive notification.

Mr. ATKINS suggested that officials of county councils should be included in the list.

After further discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the President and Secretary.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

The President reported that Clause 2 of the Companies Bill had been withdrawn—(applause)—and that the Bill was read a first time the previous evening in the House of Lords at a special sitting. He thought this result had been obtained mainly there. obtained mainly through the prompt and energetic manner which local officers and members had supported the policy of the Council; as President of the Society he also desired to express cordial thanks to Colonel Welby, Mr. Remnant, Sir A. K. Rollit, Mr. Bowles, and other members of Parliament who had given the matter much attention. He was fully persuaded that the time had now arrived when the Council should formulate proposals for a

NEW DRAFT PHARMACY BILL

which would be acceptable to Parliament and satisfactory to chemists. The Law and Parliamentary Committee had met the previous day to consider this matter. His colleagues realised that something should be done in the way of constructing legislation, and for that purpose he had called them together. Mr. Wootton had handed him in a notice of motion which would be brought before them almost immediately.

Mr. MARTINDALE mentioned the name of Mr. Boulnois as one of the members whom they should thank for his atten-

tion to the Companies Bill.

Mr. GLYN-Jones said he could suggest at least the names of thirty other members.

Dr. Symes asked if it would not be a graceful thing to say that they very much appreciated the trouble that their Irish friends took in the matter the previous week, when it came before the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He thought they certainly might say they appreciated their efforts in

The PRESIDENT remarked that the Irish Society were doing something for themselves at the same time, and might probably return the compliment, and say "We thank

Dr. SYMES thought it would be a graceful act, at any rate,

to acknowledge the attention. (Hear, hear.)

The President thought they might truly shake hands on

that point. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ATKINS thanked Mr. Glyn-Jones for the immense efforts he had put forth in this matter. Mr. Glyn-Jones had acted as their "whip" the previous week, and the success they attained was very largely due to his efforts. He worked the machinery of the lobby of the House of Commons splendidly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Thank you.

The SECRETARY then reported the following resolution from the Law and Parliamentary Committee:-

The Committee resolve that this meeting of the Law and Parliamentary Committee recognise that the Council should appoint a committee to draft a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had already kept the Lord Chancellor posted up in the action they were taking, and that they had also communicated with the President of the Board of Trade. They would have sometime during the next two months to consider the points they should go upon. They were bound, if they drafted a Bill, to put forward something which would be to the advan-tage of the public, acceptable to the registered chemists of the country, and likely to get through the House of Commons. He hoped they would do their best on the Council, and try to be considerate to one another, and not cry for the moon.

Mr. Martindale formally seconded the motion.

Some discussion followed as to Mr. Wootton's notice of motiont, and

Mr. WOOTTON eventually put the following amendment to the President's motion :-

That in the event of the Companies Bill passing through Parliament without any provision dealing with the practice of pharmacy by companies, a letter shall be forthwith sent to the Lord Chancellor intimating the desire of this Council to co-operate with him in legislation for the amendment of the Pharmacy Act.

In supporting this, Mr. WOOTTON said if the Lord Chancellor attempted to introduce his clause again into the Bill in the House of Lords, it would be the fourth time that he had tried to place that clause on the Statute Book, and in all probability it would be defeated again. It was therefore most desirable that the Council should intimate to him that, although they had opposed the clause, they were still anxious to have his aid in legislation, and that aid would be naturally of a most influential character. It was possible after his four defeats that the Lord Chancellor would abandon the whole thing, but, on the other hand, he might again introduce this particular clause. He (Mr. Wootton) did not think they wished him to abandon his interest in the matter, and he thought it advisable and possible that the Council should get into communication with him. They had certainly a strong case and, as a

lawyer, he presumed the Lord Chancellor would realise the importance of their objection to his clause. Whatever they decided to do in this Committee that was to be appointed, it would be an immense advantage to them to have the Lord Chancellor as their advocate in the House of Lords. If it had not been for the appointment of this Committee, he (Mr. Wootton) would have indicated the points of their objections to the Lord Chancellor's clause, which might have been laid before him; but as they now proposed to draft a new Pharmacy Bill, that procedure would be prematurc. He thought with this letter to the Lord Chancellor might also be sent a précis of the evidence regarding pharmacy companies which Mr. Carteighe supplied to the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade some years ago. He thought if that were enclosed in the letter it would represent their case quite as well as any statement they could make. (Applause.)

Mr. GLYN-JONES seconded the amendment. He thought Mr. Wootton had made an excellent plea. The Lord Chancellor was the only prominent Cabinet minister who had ever taken an interest in the amendment of the pharmacy law. He had gone right out of his way and courted defeat in order to deal with the Act, and in 1898 he wrote to the Council for suggestions for a Pharmacy Bill. He then recognised that they were the body to consult about the preparation of a Bill dealing with company-pharmacy, and the fact that the Lord Chancellor's clause was not satisfactory he could not be entirely blamed for-the Pharmaceutical Council were also a good deal to blame. The Council's suggestions were not in keeping with his request that they should send him something which he might reasonably expect to get through the House of Commons. Mr. Glyn-Jones then recapitulated some of the 1898 suggestions. Continuing, he said he knew of no better way of getting support from the Government than by going to the only member of the Government who had shown any interest in the matter, and asking his co-operation, without pledging themselves in any way as to the nature of the Pharmacy Bill they would be prepared to accept. (Applause.)

Dr. SYMES said he took it that Mr. Wootton's object was to send a letter to the Lord Chancellor at once after they had agreed to the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee. His (the speaker's) idea was, however, that they should agree amongst themselves as to what they wanted, and be able to feel that they were showing a solid front, so that there should be no diversity of opinion as to what they required. Then it would be fair to approach the Lord Chancellor to see if he had altered his views and to try to get him to help them to carry their measure through. He thought it would be wiser to leave this amendment out until they received the report of the committee. They would certainly get that report before the Council by October, and they could then obtain a draft Bill of which

they could themselves approve. (Applause.)

Mr. TAYLOR said he was sorry that he could not support the amendment in the form in which Mr. Wootton put it before the Council. He thought it would be a false step to consult the Lord Chancellor on this subject at once, and if the amendment passed and became a substantive resolution they would be obliged to see the Lord Chancellor or to write to him at once. In that event they would be in the position of men going to the Chancellor without first settling amongst themselves what it was they wished him to do for them. The Lord Chancellor was a man of strong character, with very settled views on this matter. And if they found him unwilling to meet them in regard to modifications they might, after having stated their full case, fail to convince him, in which event there would be little hope that he would be at all a friend to them, or that any influence he might bring to bear would lie in the way they desired. He thought the following words would be better as an amendment:-"And that when the draft Bill be ready we confer with the Lord Chancellor on the subject." thought those words would meet Mr. Wootton's wishes very well. They must first of all get into practical unanimity in that room and with the trade outside. Then the views they had to put before the Lord Chanceller would be immensely strengthened. If Mr. Wootton saw his way to accept the words which he suggested, he would be very willing to support the amendment.

The PRESIDENT said he would prefer not even to have the

suggestion Mr. Taylor had thrown out if they agreed upon the committee's report. When they had agreed amongst themselves there was no reason why they should not go to the Lord Chancellor or anyone else. He hoped Mr. Wootton would not press his amendment.

Mr. STORRAR said that if Mr. Wootton did press his amendment he would gladly support him. If the committee was to do anything at all it should have all the facts possible before it—and the Lord Chancellor was a very important factor. There was very little possibility of their getting anything through Parliament off their own bat; their only chance was in having the support of the Government. As a prosecuting body under the Pharmacy Act the Society was an active member of the Government, and any amendment of the Pharmacy Act, he thought, should be by a Government Bill. That being the case, they should get the views of the Government or the Lord Chancellor, as they would form very important aids to the committee in its work.

Mr. Harrington said he felt like Mr. Storrar. If Mr. Wootton pressed his amendment, he should feel bound to support him. In approaching the Lord Chancellor they would be doing a good thing, as he might give them information which would be of great importance. If they only knew how far the Government would help them, they would know how to proceed; and therefore he had great

pleasure in supporting Mr. Wootton's amendment.
Mr. Wootton said he must press the amendment, as he would very much like to see a letter written to the Lord Chancellor at once. If that letter were written, the Lord Chancellor might reply the very next day, and he might say that he would be glad to see someone from the Council. In that event, and if the President went to him and had a discussion, the Council would be very much better off than they were now, as their case might be represented to him, and, without submitting to any final policy, the Council

might get to know exactly how far he would go.

Mr. HARRISON said he would be glad if Mr. Wootton would withdraw his amendment, so that they might adopt the report of the committee unanimously. He thought that there should be universal rejoicing that the clause in the Companies Bill was dropped last week. Instead of that there seemed to be some lingering regret. They had now, at all events, got a clean slate, and they should thoroughly make up their minds as to what it was they wished to do and all they were to do before they approached the Lord Chancellor or anybody else. It seemed to him that the time had now come when they should submit a reasonable draft Bill to the Lord Chancellor or to the Government, and say that was the way in which they wished to deal with the evil that they were contending against. If they sent this letter the Lord Chancellor might say, "You have already got my views; they have been before Parliament, and you have done your best to defeat them." If that happened they would have to begin again on entirely new lines. He thought, therefore, that the amendment should be withdrawn.

Mr. ATKINS took the same view, because he thought that what they had to do first was to know their own minds and the mind of the country. Whether they would receive the support of the Lord Chancellor was unknown, and he wished to have an unfettered hand. He did not wish to be limited as to the "quantity" in the Bill. He desired to have a strong Bill, a long Bill, and a whole Bill. He did not wish to enter into any correspondence with the Lord Chancellor, and he therefore hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Cross followed on the same lines as Mr. Atkins There were certain things, he said, even they as pharmacist. believed they should have, and he thought they were right in endeavouring to get their own way independently of the Government. Surely they could formulate some fair and reasonable propositions. He did not, however, think with Mr. Atkins that they should have a large and comprehensive Bill. He believed they ought to settle their very existence by Act of Parliament. It had certainly been unsettled by the way the Pharmacy Act of 1868 had been worked for the last twenty years. He thought they should have a short Bill. Members of Parliament would decide the matter, and they should get hold of these men and bring before them, as they had done lately, the disabilities under which they were labouring. If they continued the policy which they

had been pursuing recently, they would be able to have their own Bill, independently of the Lord Chancellor.

The PRESIDENT then put the amendment to the Council,

and it was defeated by eleven votes to six.

Mr. GLYN-Jones asked, as a point of urgency, if he understood the President correctly to say that he did not think there was any urgency for the preparation of the draft Bill, or for a report from the committee in the immediate future? If that were so he should like to urge upon the Council the necessity of preparing a Bill at once. He had received many rebukes from members of the Council for putting on pressure in this matter; but those rebukes had been accepted by him rather with pleasure than pain, as they had been put in such a paternal and friendly way. In spite however, of those warnings he continued to think there was the greatest need of urgency, especially as there was every likelihood of a general election taking place in the autumn, in which event candidates all over the country could have the draft Bill placed before them, and steps could be taken to seek their support in Parliament. For this purpose he was prepared to move the following amendment:-"That the committee shall prepare for consideration at the next meeting of the Council a draft Bill, and that, in the meantime, a conference of societies and local secretaries be called to thoroughly discuss the committee's proposals." He was anxious that the Bill should be ready before October. He also thought that a pledge should be obtained from all the members of the Society that, in any case, the wishes of the minority should be subservient to those of the majority, so that they might show a united front.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he thought Mr. Glyn-Jones should be

obliged to them for listening to his observations.

Mr. GLYN-Jones expressed the hope that the Council would see he was not debarred from making reference to such a matter as this. In the circumstances, however, he did not press the amendment, and it accordingly dropped.

The original motion—"That the report of the Law and Parliamentary Committee be received and adopted"—was

then put and carried.

THE NEW BILL COMMITTEE.

The President proposed that the following be elected as a committee to draw up the new draft Pharmacy Bill:—The President, the three past-Presidents (Messrs. Hills, Martindale, and Carteighe), and Messrs. Atkins, Wootton, and Glyn-Jones.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Harrington and adopted

unanimously.

CONFIRMATION OF BY-LAWS.

The PRESIDENT then moved that the proposed new bylaws be taken as read, and, this being adopted, he further moved that they be now further confirmed. This was seconded by Mr. Carteighe, but

Dr. Symes moved an amendment:-

That the new by-laws be confirmed, except that Section 11, Sub-section 1, be not altered.

He preferred to accept recommendations of committees, but in this case he differed from the committee in opinion. For thirty-two years they had divided their examination into two parts. There had been two methods of entering their calling—either by passing the Preliminary examination or submitting a certificate of some body which satisfied the examiners. It was desirable to retain the words "or parts of examinations." If they struck them out, they would have no power to divide their examination, as he contended they were now proposing to give up that right. Except there were some valid reason shown for striking out these words, he thought it would be a wise thing to keep them in, and so retain the power they possessed.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that they had already read the by-laws at two previous meetings, and it would be necessary to do that over again if this motion were carried.

Mr. Carteighe also contended that the two previous resolutions of the Council would be upset if Dr. Symes's motion were passed, and pointed out jokingly that the words gave them no power whatever to divide the examinations, and that Dr. Symes must surely have been travelling up to town overnight to look at the matter from this standpoint.

Mr. WOOTTON, however, supported Dr. Symes because he knew there was a strong feeling in the country that the

question of the division of the Minor examination would come forward soon, and if they could retain any words that gave them ground for retaining the right of division, he thought it was a proper thing to do.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, but found

no supporters except the mover and seconder.

The resolution that the by-laws be confirmed was carried.

FINANCE.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following balances:—General-fund account, 5,481l. 17s. 2d.; Benevolent-fund account, 576l. 7s. 9d.; Donation account, 210l.; Orphan-fund account, 215l. 1s. 9d.; and submitted for payment the sum of 3,832l. 13s. 1d., which included for salaries and annutites 1,046l. 5s., Journal 939l. 11s. 5d., examiners' fees 780l. 12s. 8d., general expenses 285l. 7s. 11d., and 31l. 8s. 7d. for rates.

The President moved, and Mr. Martindale seconded, the adoption of the report, and the motion was carried.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Committee in their report recommended three grants of 13l., 12l., and 5l., and also that an annuitant who had been guilty of misconduct should be removed from the list.

The report was adopted.

THE LIBRARY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

reported a donation of old autograph letters relating to the business of a chemist and druggist, from Mr. F. C. Clayton, and a special letter of thanks was directed to be sent to the donor.

The committee ordered the library and museum to be closed at 5 P.M. from July 2 to September 29, both dates inclusive, and to be closed entirely from September 1 to

September 14.

Mr. Laurie was recommended for appointment as a demonstrater in the chemical laboratory, Mr. Wallis as demonstrator in pharmaceutics, and permission was given to Mr. Tickle and Mr. Gompertz to work in the laboratory during the vacation. Mr. H. Deane was also granted permission to work in the pharmacy laboratory during August, under the supervision of Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith.

Professor Collie reported on the work of the laboratory during the past session, and presented printed papers on investigations conducted by himself, Dr. Lapworth, Mr. Tickle, and Mr. Chapman, which had been published in the

transactions of the Chemical Society.

The reports from Professors Collie and Groenish were ordered to be conveyed to the Chairman of the Pharmacopæia Committee of the General Medical Council and to be published in the Journal. On the report of Professor Collie, Mr. W. Garsed was nominated for appointment as Salters Fellow; and, on the report of Professor Greenish, Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith was recommended for appointment as assistant to the professor in carrying out the work confided by the General Medical Council to the Research Committee. Mr. Butt's letter relating to research endowment, and the communication from the British Pharmaceutical Conference on the same subject, were considered, and the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Carteighe were appointed a subcommittee to confer with Mr. Butt and with the special sub-committee appointed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Dr. SYMES asked if the report on work done in the laboratory would be presented to the Council before appearing in the Journal.

The PRESIDENT said the Council were fully cognisant of it. Dr. Symes said he hoped other members were more cognisant of it than he was.

JACOB BELL AND MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following gentlemen were awarded the Bell scholar-ship:—Richard A. Robinson, London, and Alex. G. C. Patterson, Scarborough; for the scholarship awarded by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, only two candidates competed, and neither having obtained the requisite number of marks, no award was made.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of the President, was accorded to the Examiners.

COMPLAINTS FROM CANDIDATES.

The President then read two letters—one from Mr. J. E. Irving, who complained that his sister had sent up an application to be allowed to enter for the Minor examination but had not received any form to fill up, and had no notification from the Registrar until it was too late to enter. The second letter was from Mr. Kerr, local secretary, Dundee, who complained concerning a candidate named Burns, who alleged that he had sent up an application-form together with a cheque. He, also, had received no notice of the examination until it was too late, when his cheque was returned to him. Mr. Kerr, on putting this before the Council, made some rather strong remarks upon the action of the officials at the Registrar's office at Bloomsbury Square.

Mr. Bremridge, the Registrar, explained that, in the first ins ance, Miss Irving had given the address of "2 Oxford Street," naming no town, and it was, therefore, quite impossible to communicate with her. In the second case no application-form had been filled up, the address given was quite undecipherable, and it was altogether impossible to communicate with the candidate to whom Mr. Kerr referred until they had a second communication from him. It was then too late for the candidate to enter for the examination.

Mr. Storrar spoke on this subject, and said that, after reading all the correspondence which had been laid before the Council, he was quite sure that Mr. Kerr had been mis-informed on this matter. He knew Mr. Kerr personally, and was certain that he would not have written as he had done if he had made himself fully acquainted with the facts before writing.

The matter then dropped.

FOREIGN QUALIFICATIONS.

An application for the acceptance of a diploma from a French pharmacien, of a second from the Victorian Board of Pharmacy, and of a third from a German source were referred to the Board of Examiners for consideration.

The PRESIDENT then read a communication from the authorities of the Australian Museum at Sydney asking for electrotypes of the medals of the Society to preserve in the Museum.

The matter was referred to the Library Committee.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The SECRETARY read a communication from Mr. Hill announcing the election of Mr. Peter Boa, of Edinburgh, as Chairman, and of Mr. R. McAdam, of Glasgow, as Vice-Chairman of the North British Branch of the Society.

THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The committee reported that the Herbarium competition had been conducted by Professor Green, but that only one herbarium had been sent in. Professor Green recommended that Mr. A. H. McNaught, of Greenock, should be awarded a certificate of honour. His collection was not quite up to the standard, although it had many merits, and Professor Green could not quite recommend it for a medal-award.

The report was adopted.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The PRESIDENT then presented the following minute of a scheme for local organisation for adoption by the Council, and it was accepted.

1. That the resolutions now standing on the Minutes of Council as to the appointment of local secretaries be rescinded, and that the collection of subscriptions from members by these officers be not looked upon as a necessary duty of these officers.

2. That a member of the Society be appointed in each parliamentary division in Great Britain to watch the interests of the Society in that division, and to promote therein, under the direction of the Council, such parliamentary influence on matters affecting chemists and druggists as may be found requisite.

3. That the officers so appointed be officially termed divisional secretaries, and they shall be furnished by the Registrar of the Council with a list of the registered paragraphy register, in their

Society with a list of the registered persons resident in their respective divisions, as well as with a copy of the current issues of the Register and Calendar.

4. That the appointments be annual, and be made by the Coun-

cil at its meeting in November of each year. The names of the persons appointed shall be published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and in the Calendar.

5. That the office of Divisional Secretary be honorary, and that expenses incurred in the due discharge of the duties of the position be defraved by the Society.

6. That the duties of a Divisional Secretary be as follows:

(a) To assist the Registrar in maintaining a correct register, by amending the local list officially furnished in accordance with Paragraph 3 above.

(b) To report in confidence to the Registrar, for investigation cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy Acts occurring in the division.

(c) To communicate from time to time to the editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal items of local news of general pharmaceutical interest.

(d) To take such local action in the promotion of or opposition

to legislative proposals as the Council may direct.

(e) Generally to keep the Council in close touch with the views

of registered persons in the locality.

The President announced for the information of members that there would be no Council meeting in September. This terminated the public business.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

APPROVAL OF THE NEW BY-LAWS.

On Wednesday afternoon a special general meeting of the members was held for the purpose of considering, and, if thought proper, of confirming and approving, new by-laws to be submitted by the Council. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (the President) occupied the chair. The attendance consisted chiefly of members of the Council.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the

meeting,

The President moved that the by-laws before the meeting be taken as read.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion.

Mr. Andrews asked whether there was any possibility of the legality of the resolutions which they were about to pass being contested if the proposed new by-laws were not read?

The PRESIDENT replied that no question of that kind could arise hereafter, and the motion was passed. In moving that the by-laws be confirmed he explained the more important alterations which had been effected. Under Section 1 it is provided that the annual subscriptions must be paid a month earlier than formerly—i.e., not later than April 1. Under Section 5, Clause 3, it will be required in future that a person nominated for the Council shall have paid his subscription for the current year on or before the day of nomination-March 20. Under Section 6, Clause 4, it will be possible in future for any member of the Council to be chairman of a committee. Hitherto this office has been exclusively reserved to the President and Vice-President. Section 9, Clause 2, has been re-arranged in order to give the committee for the library, museum, school, and house full charge of the libraries, museums, schools, and premises generally of the Society. Previously the singular premises generally of the Society. Previously the singular number was used. In Section 10, Clauses 4 and 5, there are slight alterations of grammatical form. Section 11 is altered to meet the new style of preliminary examination; and under Section 23 all failures to attend any examination carry with them a uniform fee of 1l. 1s. on re-entering. The other alterations were purely verbal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion.

Mr. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE said that before the resolution was put he wished to take the opportunity of rather emphasising the fact that, while they were all very desirous that their friends throughout the country, north and south, should take an active interest in pharmaceutical affairs, both educationally and from an examination point of view, at present the powers that they possessed did not permit of those divisions of examination which so many associations were talking about and thinking of. While he sympathised with the desire that something of that kind should be brought about, he wanted to say that in that hall many years ago, when he occupied the chair which the President now so worthily filled, he proposed by-laws which had been drafted to attain that end, and they were held to be by the legal authorities of the Privy Council ultra vires. He had his doubts, however, as to whether they were so in fact. But in view of the interest which had recently been aroused in

education generally, and in technical education particularly, he believed that if they could cultivate friendly relations—a close relationship-with the Privy Council on an educational basis, they might now be able to get what they wanted. was anxious to absolve the President and Council from regret and supineness in not listening to the various speeches and resolutions which were made and passed in different parts of the country about the examination. They were only a part of the governing authority of pharmacy in this country; there was another body. They had very complete powers as far as they went, but the powers which they had must be all confirmed by the Privy Council. It was to him a very great pleasure that they had arrived at a new condition of things. They had advanced one stage. He was making that communication as a sort of excuse for bringing them there. It was a source of congratulation to himself and the President that at last the separation of the preliminary examination from the technical was complete in its widest possible sense—that a somewhat broader view of education had been brought into pharmacy. With it he hoped they might obtain a broader view on the part of those who came into pharmacy in the future. He supported the proposal made by the President.

The motion for the confirmation of the by-laws was then put from the chair, and carried with one dissentient (Dr.

Symes).

The [D.H. T.H.

THE annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on July 31, at 3 P.M. The following were present:—

Mr. Charles Sanger, Mr. Theo. Nicholls (Hackney), Mr. Fredk Andrews, Mr. Hayman (Hayman & Co.), Mr. Le Blanc Newbery (F. Newbery & Sons), Mr. F. Tebbutt (W. Sutton & Son), Mr. Albert Cooper (South Kensington), Mr. Garrett (Newport, Mon.), Mr. Pickard (Bradford), Mr. Barnes (Plaistow), Mr. E. P. Sanger, Mr. Sherroch (Bovril), Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), Mr. Heward Burton, Mr. P. C. Edgar (Dartford), Mr. H. Murray Gardner, Mr. W. H. Leighton Bailey, Mr. C. J. G. Buuker (London), Mr. Geo. K. Gossop, Mr. D. Morgan, Mr. Gilligan (Lenuco), Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (Secretary), Mr. W. Johnston (Assistant Secretary).

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. A. Tebbutt (W. Sutton & Co.) was in the chair, and introduced the new President (Mr. Albert Cooper). He said he had known Mr. Cooper for thirty years, and had found him a good all-round

splendid fellow.

Mr. Cooper, on taking the chair, was received with applause, and thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him. He also recalled the meeting at Anderton's Hotel when the Association was formed, and that he had said then that no prices would be satisfactory unless they were face-values. He sympathised with chemists who were compelled to sell proprietary articles at a loss, because a halfpenny in the shilling profit was no profit at all—it was an absolute loss.

Mr. Glyn-Jones (Secretary) then read the list of officers elected. They were the President (Mr. Cooper) and three Vice-Presidents (Mr. Chas. Sanger, representing the manufacturers' section; Mr. Tebbutt, the past President, representing the wholesale section; and Mr. C. J. G. Bunker, representing the retail section). To act as an executive committee two members from each section are elected in conjunction with the three Vice-Presidents. The members elected were:—Manufacturers, Messrs. Powell and Garratt; wholesalers, Messrs. E. P. Sanger and Hirst; retailers, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Hewitt.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

was taken as read. It stated that the Association is progressing steadily, and referred in turn to the following topics, which had received attention during the year:— Homeopathic-medicine trade, increase of protected articles, stopping cutters' supplies, big firms withdrawing opposition to the P.A.T.A., and advantages of combination. The legality of the P.A.T.A. principle confirmed in the Boots v. the Printsellers' Association, and the Kodak cases, which proved that conditions of sale can be enforced, were also referred to. The next part of the report dealt with the formation of

the Chemists' Defence Association and its objects. In this it was stated that prevention is the chief object; members are supplied with information, especially in avoiding prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but a defence only against prosecutions under specified Acts is furnished by the fund. The member must himself pay the costs of prosecution and the fine when these are incurred. Under the old Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association this was not guaranteed. The C.D.A. has helped the membership of the P.A.T.A. After referring in general terms to the work of the year, the report gave the following financial statement:—

C C									
Receipts.			Expenditure.						
	£	s.	a.				£	s.	d.
Balance brought					Printing and	Sta-			
forward	21	1	11		tionery	•••	118	19	2
Subscriptions—					Postage		63	16	10
Retail	531	0	0		Salaries		543	16	2
Manufacturers'	336	0	0		Office-furnitur	е	2	- 7	6
Wholesalc	94	10	0		Retailers' Far-	es	25	16	0
Donations	62	5	11		Rooms for Mce	tings	10	14	6
					Rent	•••	45	6	8
					Travelling	E_{X} -			
					penses		21	18	10
					Subscriptions	to			
					Record		172	10	0
					Exhibition	Ex-			
					penses		13	8	7
					Sundries		15	18	5
					Newspapers			7	9
					Balance in			17	5
						_			
£1,	044	17	10			£	1,044	17	10

The new Council is constituted as follows:-

Manufacturers' Section.

Bovril (Limited)	Lambert, W., & Co.
Daisy (Limited)	Newton, Chambers & Co
Edgar's Croup Lotion (Limited)	(Limited)
Garratt, J. E.	Powell, Thomas (Limited)
Gosnell, J., & Co. (Limited)	Sanitas Company (Limited)
Hayman, A., & Co.	

Wholesale Section.

Barclay & Sons (Limited) Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Butler & Crispe Edwards, W., & Sons Evans, Gadd & Co. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst: Limited) May, Roberts & Co. Newbery, F., & Sons Sanger, John, & Sons Sutton, W., & Co.

Retail Section.

Barnes, W. R., Upton Manor, E. Bunker, C. J. G., Great Dover Street, S.E. Cooper, A., F.C.S., South Kensington, S.W. Garrett, T. P., Newport Hessell, James, Highgate Road, N.W.

Jones, W., Birmingham Pickard, S. N., Bradford Rowsell, P. F., Exeter Nicholls, Theophilus. South Hackney, N.E. Wokes, T. S., Liverpool

Mr. Rowsell moved the adoption of the report, which, hc said, was exceedingly good. He thought it was daily growing more difficult for the manufacturers of proprietary articles to put a proprietary on the market without being protected, as the first thing a chemist asked was, is it on the P.A.T.A. list, or are you going to put it on? He advised chemists to have nothing to do with any article unless it was so protected. The patent medicines which were so largely advertised to-day would never bave obtained prominence had it not been for the helpful chemist. The Association was annually saving the retail trade 30,000%, and he had figures that could prove it. He put in a word for the Chemists' Defence Association, and could not understand why any retail chemist, for the sake of half-a-guinea a year, should stand aloof from the advantages that such an association conferred The P.A.T.A. and the C.D.A. had done more for on him. the trade and the chemists of this country than the Pharmaceutical Society and everything else put together. (Loud

Mr. C. J. G. Bunker seconded the motion, and said that when travellers called round with new articles the point he found was that they wanted him to take large quantities. Betailers for the sake of an extra profit of 5 or 10 per cent. had occasionally landed themselves with large quantities of

a new article after having made a show in the window on travellers recommendations. What retailers should do was

to get their supplies from wholesalers.

Mr. W. H. Leighton Bailey, a member of the manufacturers' section, endorsed Mr. Bunker's remarks. When he first brought his proprietary to England (Bailey's Goutine), he was vain enough to think that on its merits alone the whole trade would run after him, and that he would be a second Beecham; but he found that the trade did not run after him, and the very best next thing he did, at the early stage of its manufacture, was to join the P.A.T.A. He had a slight idea of what it was for at the time, but not until now had he appreciated its great power. In fact, he said that the whole of his present success was due to the P.A.T.A., and this after he had spent 10,000% in advertising without results. He had always preferred the wholesaler to the retailer, as he had invariably found that at the end of the month he got his cheque from the former, but at the end of six months he had not got his cheque or anything else from some of the chemists. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. K. Gossop wanted to know what could be done

Mr. G. K. Gossop wanted to know what could be done with firms who were members of the P.A.T.A., but who were advertising in their price-list articles which were protected

at below the fixed price.

Mr. Theo. Nicholls (Hackney) asked if it was possible to add a rider to the report suggesting that P.A.T.A.-protected articles should be sold at face-value only. Further, whether or not the Association could inquire into the sale of poison by grocers as not a poison. He instanced Ashton & Parsons' Phosferine.

Mr. Glyn-Jones replied that lists might quote P.A.T.A. articles below the fixed prices, but they had proved over and over again that such cutters had not the articles to sell, or the price-lists were printers'stock lists. He knew several firms who were practically printing the same lists every year, and the same misprints and the same misquotations occurred in them all. Replying to Mr. Nicholls's proposition, he said there were difficulties in the way. The P.A.T.A. could not take up the question of unqualified persons selling poisons, which was a duty of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The report was carried unanimously. Mr. Nicholls then moved—

That this meeting of the P.A.T.A. members request the Council of the P.A.T.A. to see or write to the rarious proprietors of patent medicines with the view of obtaining a fixed price, that fixed price being the face-value on the bottle.

Mr. Bunker seconded.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said, in reference to the motion, that they had to consider the large distributors who were conducting their businesses on cash lines, and some of the strongest objectors to the face-value were the best supporters of the Association. They said it was impossible for them to give credit, and that they had to consider their customers, who were entitled to better terms than those who took credit. They had, therefore, to consider that a large number of the associations and the members would be the strongest opponents to uniform prices. The proprietor to protect his article in the first instance had to meet a great deal of opposition from powerful organisations, but that opposition was minimised by the proprietors allowing them some sort of advantage for cash. The principle of the matter was undoubtedly sound, as he had said from the very inception of the Association. He tried wherever possible to get manufacturers, io introducing a new article, to place it on the market at face-values.

Mr. Nicholls's motion, being put to the meeting, was carried

by 7 votes to 5.

Votes of thanks to the retiring President and retiring Council were heartily given. To these Mr. Tebbutt responded,

The Patent Office have just issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "Subject List of Works on Photography and the Allied Arts and Sciences in the Library of the Patent Office." The list comprises 557 works wholly or in part photographic, representing 1,500 volumes, and is the first of the Bibliographical series to be published by the Patent Office. The price of the list is 6d., and it is to be obtained at 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane W.C.

The Conference. What the Ladies Did at it.

SO many ladies attend the Conference that those sisters who stayed at home may care to know how they fared. The social side of the Conference is just as important as the scientific, for one can get at a man's real self, appreciate the point from which he views the question better in half-an-hour's face-to-face talk, than in reams of correspondence or hours of formal discussion.

We all met at the Hôtel Métropole on Monday night; pretty girls, lovely dresses, handsome matrons, cheery greetings between old Conference hands, made the rooms bright, and we had so much to say to each other, that I fear we did not attend as we should have done to the music, which was distinctly good, especially a violin quartette.

The next morning we turned up quite early and fresh at the Holbern Restaurant—at least, many of us were early, and they had fans; those who came late had to go without

because the gentlemen took the rest.

After Mr. Holmes's address we ladies had done our devoir to science, and, leaving the serious-minded ones to read and discuss papers, we broke up into little parties. Some did a little shopping, for London shops are irresistible to those who live outside, and, on meeting again before lunch, confidences were exchanged as to "lovely bits of lace" and such chiffons.

Some of us were taken across to the Square by Mrs. Martindale, and there met by Mr. Upsher Smith, and shown all the wonders of the building—its dreadful examination-hall, where we were all so sorry for the poor candidates who do not get through; and the laboratories, where we decided that the students who could understand and master the use of the queer-looking things shown us must be very clever.

We were much interested in a desiceator, and one frivolous girl of our party said she wished there was one big enough for her to get inside and get rid of the "superfluous moisture" that was spoiling her gloves and ruining her veil,

for the heat was broiling!

We were all quite punctual at lunch, and that meal over we again dispersed, a few going over to the Square to see if the heat had utterly upset the reading arrangements. But no; there were the members manfully and perspiringly doing their duty, mopping their foreheads while they listened, and thinking, I expect, of cooling drinks; but then they had all the consciousness of performed duty when they met us later at the Botanic Gardens. And what a pleasant change that was from dusty London! There we were received by Mr. and Mrs. Martindale and their daughter, graceful and winning as a princess, and charmingly gowned in pink. The day was perfection for a garden-party—no hesitation as to what to wear, no fear of one's best frock being spoiled by showers; and a very pretty picture the girls made in their dainty muslins as they flitted and flirted about in the shade of the wide-spreading trees.

On Wednesday morning we went to Westminster Abbey, and after lunch to Doulton's, of Lambeth. Here we were first shown the beautiful finished ware, and then the various processes through which they have to pass, and glad were we to see lady-artists and to know that their work stands comparison with that of their brother-artists—some animal-designs being very good. And very proud and glad were we to meet in the flesh Mr. Tinworth, whose bas-reliefs have

brought him such fame.

Returning to the Square, the "working" members poured in from the lecture-room and again there was talk and tea

The ballad-concert was a huge success.

But Thursday was the day. The clerk of the weather gave us a glorious day. How pleasant it was! how we enjoyed ourselves! what cosy little parties formed up! what good things were said and listened to! and what a holiday spirit pervaded everything! The river, like the weather and ourselves, was at its best; even our Scotch friends (with cautious reservations) admitted its beauties. The dinner at Maidenhead was a fitting finale. The tables were pretty; we liked the dinner, the gentlemen approved the wines, and the speeches were good and short.

Then in the evening, now delightfully cool, was the walk to Taplow, a quick run to Paddington, and a final good-bye to many we hope to see at future conferences.—R. M.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

BALL-STOPPERED BOTTLES.

In the Court of Appeal on July 31, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Rigby and Collins, the case of Beavis v. the Rylands Glass and Engineering Company (Limited) was heard on appeal by the plaintiff from a judgment of Mr. Justice Farwell, who had delivered the plaintiff's action for infringement of a patent relating to improvements

in the manufacture of mineral-water bottles.

Mr. Bousfield, Q.C., and Mr. Badcock, Q.C., appeared in support of the appeal, which was opposed by Mr. Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. Shaw. Counsel, in opening, stated that the plaintiff was a mineral-water manufacturer of Bristol, whilst the defendants carried on business near Barnsley. The plaintiff had found that in the ordinary glass ball-stoppered bottle there was considerable weakness at the neck where the glass was indented, and the plaintiff's invention was brought out with the view of reducing the percentage of breakages. The plaintiff sought to cure this defect by altering the shape and direction of the indents so as to give the weak part the support of a kind of buttress, the result claimed being that the neck of the bottle was the last place at which the bottle was likely to break. The learned Judge in the Court below had decided against the plaintiff's patent on the ground of want of novelty and anticipation. It was urged that the patent was of real utility and contained good subject-matter, because in addition to the reduced risk of breakages the neck of the bottle was left freer for cleaning purposes.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., in support of the judgment of the Court below, said that the patent did not relate to an invention at all, but what was at the outside a mere variant of what had

gone before.

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. (LIMITED) v. SINGLETON.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, July 27, Mr Justice Byrne had before him a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant (a grocer of Morecambe) from selling or passing off any preparation of barley, not being the manufacture of the plaintiff, as Robinson's patent barley or under any name calculated to lead to the belief that such preparation was made by or for the plaintiff. Mr. Ramsden, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs, said it had been agreed that the motion should stand until the trial of the action, as there were disputed questions of fact. His Lordship sanctioned the arrangement.

GOODWIN v. IVORY SOAP COMPANY.

The hearing of this case was concluded by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division on July 26. as briefly re-

ported in the supplement to our last issue.

Mr. Gamble, a director of Procter & Gamble (Limited), was called, and said that in 1888 Mr. Goodwin, sen., visited the factory. He conducted him through the soap-manufactory, and showed him the crutching-process which made the soap float. He could not recollect Mr. Goodwin's words, but he made some exclamation to the effect "So that is the way you make the soap float." In cross-examination by Mr. Warmington, Q.C., witness said he did not mean to suggest that at the time crutching was a secret process of his company. A great many other firms made floating-soap by the use of similar machines to his own. But in 1888 his firm had a secret process or formula in connection with the manufacture of floating-soap. That he did not divulge. The manufacture of floating-soap was not a trade secret. Anybody could enter into the trade.

Mr. G. T. Lawrence, of the firm of Johnson & Co., American and colonial produce importers, of Piccadilly, said he had sold the defendants' Ivory soap since 1887, or prior to that date. He had also sold the plaintiff's soap for eight or nine years. No confusion had arisen between the two.

Similar evidence was given by Mr. G. S. Pankhurst, manager to Rose & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, Oxford Street, and several witnesses spoke to using Ivory soap for many years past.

Counsel having addressed the Court, his Lordship, in giving judgment, said he would have great difficulty in finding that the Court could neglect a continuous sale of goods, however small. There had been this trade in Ivory soap, and when it was first started there could have been no confusion, for the reason that at that time there was no Ivy soap. He could not see that it was any answer for the plaintiff to say that the sale of Ivory soap was only to Americans. The question was not whether they were Americans, or foreigners even, but whether purchases of the soap were made in England. He could not see that the plaintiff had established such a proprietary claim on the word "Ivy" as to enable him to come here and say that the defendants, having sold their soap in this country in the ordinary course of trade, should not be allowed to do so in the future. There must be judgment for the defendants with costs.

Notice of appeal is to be given, we are informed.

CAPITAL REDUCED.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on July 28, Mr. Justice Byrne sanctioned a petition by Spratt's Patent (America) (Limited) for the reduction of its capital from 100,000% to 60,000%, by the cancellation of capital which was unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 2%, a share. Counsel stated that since its formation the company had never been in a position to pay a dividend, His Lordship refused an application to dispense with the words "and reduced," and directed their use for a month.

A CHEMISTS' FIXTURES.

In the Chancery Division last week, Mr. Justice Buckley heard evidence in the action brought by Mr. Henry S. Pearmund, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly in business at No. 7 Eign Street, Hereford, against Mrs. Fanny M. Percy, a Brighton lady, for the specific performance of a contract under which she agreed to purchase the plaintiff's shop and premises, No. 7 Eign Street, and for damages. Defendant counter-claimed for the specific performance of the contract for the sale of the premises subject to a reduction of the value of the fixtures claimed by the present tenant, Mr. Kemp, from the purchase-money. After hearing evidence and counsel his Lordship gave judgment. He said on November 14, 1887, plaintiff Pearmund bought from one Webb the chemist's business referred to, together with the fixtures, which belonged to Webb, and plaintiff became lessee of that shop; he went into possession, and carried on business as a In 1893 he bought the fee, remaining in the house till 1896. On July 9, 1896, he did two things: he sold the goodwill and fixtures by one document, and he granted a lease on the same date and, thereupon plaintiff ceased to carry on. Kemp went into possession and is now there. In June, 1899, plaintiff put up the shop for sale, but it was not sold. Subsequently defendant purchased and signed a contract of purchase for 1,800%. The point in dispute was that certain fixtures belonged to Cecil Kemp, and purchaser said she believed they belonged to the vendor, and she bought on that footing. The plaintiff said the fixtures were not his and were not sold, and asked for specific performance. His Lordship held that if there was anything in the nature of Kemp's tenancy, such as his purchase of the fixtures, the vendor was bound to tell the purchaser. In fact the vendor did not disclose it. Something was said as to the custom of the trade about fixtures, but it did not apply. In offering the premises Pearmund was offering all that was there. He therefore give judgment for specific performance with compensation for fixtures which belonged to Kemp, the purchase-money to be the difference between the 1,800l. and the value of the fixtures. Judgment accordingly for the defendant on the claim and on the counterclaim with costs.

CORKSCREWS FOR CHEMISTS.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, the case of Hillier r. Langdale was heard. It was an action brought to recover the price of a large number of small corkscrews, used by chemists and others for bottles of perfume, &c. Mr. Carver, Q.C., in opening the case, said the defendants, who were perfume-manufacturers in Hatton Garden, gave, in the first place, to a Mr. Schomberg, an agent or correspondent of Mr. Hillier, an experimental order for 1,000 gross of small screws

at 3d. per gross. Then they wanted more, and a further order was given for 50,000 gross at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per gross, the articles to be delivered in certain quantities during 1900. When the first consignment was delivered, and after some correspondence, the defendants said they had not ordered 50,000 gross, or 7,200,000 corkscrews, but only 50,000 units, or about 347 gross, to be delivered in four batches. Plaintiffs said that was ridiculous, and claimed for the 50,000 gross, or 7,200,000 corkscrews.

Mr. Rawlinson, Q.C., for the defendants, said it was absurd to suppose that the defendants wanted over 7,000,000 corkscrews—they could not have used them in a hundred years.

Evidence was given for the plaintiff by himself and Mr.

Schomberg, and for the defence by

Mr. Arthur J. Coe and Mr. F. W. Coe, partners in the firm of Messrs. Langdale, the latter stating that it was 50,000 screws at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per dozen that he gave Schomberg the order

His Lordship intimated that he would take time to consider the matter.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment on Thursday, compared the evidence given by plaintiff and the defendants, and laid particular stress on the fact that defendants had given a previous order for 1,000 gross of the screws, and that after they got them they wrote to plaintiff, "I may be able to place an order for 50,000 gross." He thought he must act on the evidence given by the plaintiff, and he did not and could not act on that given by the defendants. There would be judgment for the plaintiff for an amount to be agreed on between counsel, failing which the matter to be again mentioned to his Lordship, who said it must be settled not latter than Friday. Costs to follow his decision.

ROSBACH SPRINGS (LIMITED).

A PETITION for the compulsory winding up of this company, presented by R. Smith Mason, was down for hearing before Mr. Justice Wright in the Companies Winding-up Court on August 1. Mr. Upjohn, Q.C., for the petitioning creditor, said the petition was presented on July 12, and on the 19th a meeting of the company was held, when voluntary winding up was resolved upon, Mr. Ussey being appointed liquidator. The notice convening the meeting was not received by the petitioner or by many of the shareholders until the 21st. They wished that a Mr. Pannel should be liquidator, and that had since been arranged. Under the circumstances, he would not press his petition.

Weights and Measures Act.

AT Birmingham Police Court on July 27, Messrs. Boots (Limited), 10 Snow Hill, were charged with having a 14-lb. iron weight which was unjust to the extent of $10\frac{1}{9}$ oz. It was stated in defence that the weight was never used, and the manager said it must have been on the premises when the company took them. Fined 10s. and costs. Edgar Canning, drysalter, New Town Row, was fined 20s. and costs for having a weighing-machine with a draught of 1 lb. 4 oz. in 28 lbs. against the purchaser.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

AT Dukinfield Police Court on July 26, Richard Williams' grocer, Brunswick Street, Dukinfield, was summoned for selling defective sweet spirit of nitre. The public analyst, Mr. Bell, certified that the sample was deficient in nitrite of ethyl to the extent of 90 per cent. A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

County Court Cases.

BUSINESS-PURCHASE DISPUTE.

In the Clerkenwell County Court last week, Thomas Simnett. chemist, 279A Liverpool Road, Islington, sued William Wells, chemist, 66 Chatsworth Road, Clapton, and Jane Frances Reeves, widow, 97 White Lion Street, Islington, for 91. 8s. 3d., balance of purchase-money on the sale of a chemist's business, and for money received and not handed over.

Mr. Clarke, for the plaintiff, explained that his business in Chapel Street was sold to Wells in April for 220l. Plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Popham, declared that the amount was 220%. and not 1551. It was afterwards discovered that the property was mortgaged for about 300l.

The son of Mrs. Reeves stated that he managed her business, and it was the consideration that Wells was to pay 155%, for the premises, which were out of repair. Mr. Holt, valuer and commission agent, who acted for Mr. Wells, said the sum of 220l. was never mentioned between the parties. Mr. Wells, the other defendant, also spoke as to its being agreed that 100l, should be paid for the new lease, and 55l. for rates, taxes, &c.

The Judge, after hearing further evidence, said the weight of evidence was most decidedly in favour of the defendants, and gave them the verdict with costs.

HILL v. BOOTS CASH-CHEMISTS (LIMITED).

An action to recover damages for trespass, and also to, obtain an injunction against an alleged right-of-way, was brought by Mr. Bliss Hill, solicitor, of 28 King Street, Wolverhampton, against Messrs. Boots (Limited), who occupied adjoining premises and used a passage and yard which passed just outside plaintiff's windows, and, as he alleged, caused him annoyance from the noise made by carts and trolleys delivering goods to the defendants. He also denied the right-of-way.

The evidence in favour of the defendants showed that since plaintiff's complaint as to noise all goods had been carried through and the use of the trolley discontinued. The Deputy-Judge said the annoyance was of a trivial character, and as it had now been discontinued would be fairly met by judgment for 40s. and costs. The right-of-way was upheld, and judgment entered for the defendants.

THE CUSTOM ABOUT OIL-DRUMS.

In the City of London Court on July 31, before Mr. G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., an action was brought by Dicks Asbestos Co., 51 Fenchurch Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 10s., the value of an oil-drum detained by the defendant, Mr. C. Soundy, Market Place, Biggleswade. The defendant had had several quantities of oil from the plaintiffs, and it appeared that where 10 or 20 galls, of oil was ordered the drum was charged. When 40 galls, was supplied the drum was free. As they made no charge for it they did not want to make an allowance for it if it happened to be returned by the customer. The defendant maintained that as other firms made such allowances the plaintiffs ought to do so. He had stopped 10s. from the account for the drum. The plaintiffs retorted that it was not the custom in their trade to allow anything on articles which were not charged for. The Deputy-Judge explained that the plaintiffs' customs did not make the law. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 5s., but disallowed costs on either side.

COMMITTAL OF A CHEMIST.

AT the Westminster County Court on July 31 a Mr. Warden, described as a chemist living in Brixton, was ordered to pay judgment debt in a week, subject to committal for twelve days in default.

CLAIM BY MESSRS. CORBYN, STACY & Co.

In the Westminster County Court on July 31 Corbyn, Stacy & Co. claimed to recover payment in respect of goods sold to a Mr. Timms, and as the defendant did not appear, Judge Lumley Smith made an order for payment in a week, with costs.

PEGAMOID EXPERIMENTS.

In the Westminster County Court on July 31 Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him the action by Mr. George Mitchell, analytical chemist, 39 Victoria Street, S.W., to recover payment of fees for making certain experiments to the instructions of the Pegamoid Company on a preparation composed of equal parts of gun-cotton, camphor, and methylated spirit. It was in order to obviate the use of the spirit that plaintiff was asked to make some experiments. The defence was that the work was done by way of experiment, and that the plaintiffs was not to charge for it, inasmuch as he was the managing-director of the United British Castor Oil Company, who were anticipating orders from the defendants. The Judge, after hearing the evidence, thought there was no proof of any bargain to pay for the experiments, and gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

BREAKING INDENTURES.

AT the Assize Court at Stafford on July 26, before Mr. Justice Day, Harry Thomas Sant, a youth of 15, brought an action through his mother, Mrs. Sant, widow, of Stoke-on-Trent, to recover, owing to alleged breach of contract, the return of 60% paid as a premium, from Mr. E. II. Croydon, chemist and druggist, of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The plaintiff was apprenticed to Mr. Croydon, and on July 11 was dismissed for alleged "wilful misconduct." He had previously been with Messrs. Piekin & Son, chemists, Newport (Salop), for about a couple of months, and, since he has left Mr. Croydon, with Mr. Prince, chemist, Longton. On the day of dismissal, during the conversation attending that event, Mr. Croydon caught sight of a toy revolver, called the "eyclist's friend," and which on this occasion Sant had in his hip-pocket. The lad admitted "fidgetting" with the pistol and changing it from one pocket to another. Mr. Croydon, however, became alarmed when he saw the weapon, and in the result the Chief Constable of Newcastle was sent for, and the boy, being, "disarmed," was sent home.

There was much discussion as to the alleged general "misconduct" of the plaintiff. On one occasion, it was admitted, "he did not obey the defendant's orders, but he did not refuse.

The Judge: A difference of opinion as to a prescription.-Witness: Not a prescription, my lord; a preparation. On another occasion the witness did not send something out as instructed, because he did not know which. His Lordship asked if witness did not like to take the risk. Witness said it was some toilet-paper for a customer.

His Lordship: Not a very disastrous thing if he sent the

wrong sort. (Laughter.)

The defendant, in his evidence, declared that the difference of opinion arose out of a much more important matter. It was, he said, in regard to the preparation of zinc ointment. He told the lad the way to do it, and plaintiff persisted that his way to do it was the best. He then told the lad that it would be useless to try to teach him if he would not earry out instructions. There was also a jar about the cashregister, which, however, defendant explained was not a reflection on plaintiff's honesty. He did not do his work in a eheerful manner.

Plaintiff, in eross-examination, said that orders from defendant which he had declined to obey were to sweep out the cellars (which was an errand-boy's work), and to take out mineral-water syphons on a lurry. On two occasions when he had stayed out late he had been at his mother's, and defendant had accepted his explanation. Amongst other things, complaint was made about him leaving his bedroom untidy.

Mr. Croydon said that when plaintiff was told to go home he said "there were one or two things for it," and asked for some of the premium to be returned. Witness saw the revolver in his pocket, and then "something glistening in his hand." With the "one or two things for it," he thought it was a case of "his money or his life," and was relieved when called out of the room to attend to a customer.

Chief Constable Stirling deposed that he found the boy crying in his bedroom, and he gave up the pistol, which was

loaded. He considered the matter a boyish freak.

Mr. Justice Day gave judgment for the plaintiff, 10% or 12%. to be deducted for his keep and maintenance whilst in defendant's service. There was clearly no justification for

Judgment was entered for 48%, and costs on the High Court scale allowed.

Read this Before?

Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime Just by doing as they all do; Advertising all the time.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re Joseph Chapelow, Claypath, Durham, Druggist. This debtor again came up at Durham Bankruptcy Court on July 24 and was allowed to pass.

Re Allan Percy Nosworthy. 37 Preston Street, Brighton,

THE Official Receiver in this case reports to the creditors that The Official Receiver in this case reports to the creditors that he is able to pay a supplementary dividend in consequence of further debts having been collected. He has issued to the ciclitors the following accounts showing the realisation of the estate. Receipts: Cash deposited with solicitor, 10l.; cash at bankers, 69l. 14s. 4d.; cash in hand, 2l.; stock-in-trade, 5l.; furniture, 24l. 6s.; balance of purchase-money for business, 25l.; amount received from guaranter to bank, 300l.; book-debts, 50l. 3s. 10d.; total, 486l. 4s. 2d., as against 17ll. 16s. 11d., the value bankrupt estimated his estate at. The payments amount to 8ll. 16s. 5d., dividends of 4s. 4d. in the pound on 1,866l. 9s. 9d., the amount for which proofs were admitted 404l. 7s. 9d. The bankrupt's estimate of the amount expected to rank for dividend was 1,529l, 11s.

Re Fred Millward, chemist and druggist, Windsor Road, Penarth.

A MEETING of the creditors of this debtor was held at the Official Receiver's office in St. Mary Street, Cardiff, on July 30. The liabilities amount to 8211. 15s., and the assets 3201. 3s. 8d., The natifities amount to 621c. 19s., and the assets 520c. 5s. 6a., from which have to be deducted for preferential claims 36l. 19s. 7d. There is thus a deficiency of 538l. 10s. 11d. Debtor attributed his failure to the bad state of trade. He commenced business in 1891, when he purchased the lease of the shop 60 Woodville Road, Cardiff, together with the stock and fittings, for 1807. This busi-Cardin, together with the stock and fittings, for 18%. This obsiness he continued till January 1898, when he sold it for 550%. After paying his debts, he had a surplus capital of 200%. In June 1898 he took premises in Windsor Road, Penarth, and in fitting them up and buying stock he exhausted the whole of his capital. His takings averaged about 15%, per week, whilst his personal drawings were 21.10s. a week. Shortly after he opened at Penarth, his father guaranteed an overdraft for him at the bank for 3001, and had since lent him 1207. His father was returned as an unsecured creditor for these amounts. Debtor had kept no books of

Re Berdoe & Leigh, 73 Oxford Street, W., Manufacturing Chemist.

THE first meeting of creditors was held last month at the London Bankruptcy Court under the failure of Francis Xavier Berdoo and Harry Hopkins, trading in partnership as above. Mr. Berdoo states that up to three years ago he was in the employ of a firm of manufacturing chemists, but owing to the unhealthy nature of the work he resigned the appointment and commenced business on his own account as a manufacturing elemist, at 4 Duke Street, Strand. He had no capital, but borrowed such moneys as were necessary for the business from his wife and friends. He continued at Duke Street for about six months, but then closed the premises, not having sufficient capital to keep the business open. Early in November, 1899, he resumed business by taking premises at 73 Oxford Street, in partnership with Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins provided money as it was required, the total sum thus advanced being about 3007. The trading was continued until about a month before the failure, when a distress was levied by the landlord, under which the whole of the stock and effects disappeared. The failure is ascribed to insufficiency of capital. In the absence of any offer the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy. Mr. Leader (Plunkett & Leader) appeared course of bankruptcy. Mr. Leader (Plunkett & Leader) appeared for Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. and Mr. T. H. Yoy, the joint petitioning-creditors, at whose instance the receiving order was made on July 10. The liabilities are estimated at 263l., and no made on July 10. The liab available assets are disclosed.

Re Thomas IRWIN WALLAS, 9 Great Marylebone Street, W., chemist and druggist.

case came before Mr. Registrar Linklater on Tuesday, Tms July 31, at the London Bankruptcy Court in relation to the buly 51, at the London Bankruptcy court in relation to the public examination of the debtor, who has now filed accounts showing total liabilities, 6,250*l*. 3s. 11*d*., of which 4,162*l*. 16s. 4*d*. are unsecured and expected to rank against assets valued at 4,339*l*. 16s. 10*d*., sufficient to provide a surplus of 177*l*. 0s. 6*d*. The debtor, who filed his own petition on June 27, attributes his position to structural repairs at his former premises, 491 Oxford Street; to loss on trade there, which loss has since heen changed to a profit; to loss of capital an acquire propring a prepulsipless; and to a profit; to loss of capital on commencing a new business; and

to the serious illness of his family. Upon the application of the Official Receiver, the examination was adjourned to allow the accounts to be examined, and the usual report to be sent out to the creditors. Appended is a list of the principal creditors:—

Unsecured.

Unsecured	<i>!</i> .			
		£	3.	d.
Apollinaris Company, Stratford		7.4	0	7
W Barclay & Sons (Limited), Far	 ringdon	14	2	3
Street, E.C Bedwell, E. P., 65 New Broad	Street,	48	18	2
E.C		20	0	0
Brand & Co., South Lambeth Ro	oad, S.W.	10	0	0
Brunton, Sir T., Stratford Place	e, W	50	0	0
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Sr	iow Hill		0	0
Buildings, E.C Clutton, H. H., 2 Portland Pla	317	52	0	0
Edon Fisher & Co. & Classest	ce, w.	50	0	0
inden, risher & Co., o Clement	s imme.	58	12	6
E.C Webb, 60 B mew Close, E.C.	artholo-	30	10	U
mew Close, E.C.		40	0	0
Graesser, R., Agrefair, Ruabon Hodgkinson, Prestons & King,		13	0	0
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King,	Bishops-			
gate Street Without E.C		32	13	1
Idris & Co., Pratt Street, Camd	en Town	32	0	0
Idris & Co., Pratt Street, Camd Krolne & Sesemann, Duke Grosvenor Square, W.	Street,			
Grosvenor Square, W. Macfarlan & Co., 9 Moor Lane Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, 1		12	0	0
Macfarlan & Co., 9 Moor Lane	e, E.C	47	2	2
Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, I	E.C	25	8	4
Metropolitan Electric Supply Co	ompany,	20	0	0
Stratford Place, W Morris & Son, Park Laue, W		700	0	0
Phillips, C. D., Henrietta Stree	+ W	250	0	0
Robinson & Sons (Limited),	Chester.	200	0	U
field		16	19	10
field	s Road.			
		250	0	0
Tweedy, J. 100 Harley Street	W	50	0	0
Wallach, M., Cassell, Germany Waring, J., jun., 28 Park Lane Willows & Co., Aldersgate Str.	•••	15	0	0
Waring, J., jun., 28 Park Lane	, W	250	0	0
Willows & Co., Aldersgate Str	eet, E.C.	50	0	0
York Glass Company (Limited), York	39	0	0
Fully Secur	red.			
Scottish Provident Institution	n, Edin-			
burgh		75	0	0
(Security valued at 991.	15s.)			
White, R., New Inn, Strand		100	0	0
(Security valued at 400 <i>l</i> ,	.)			
Partly Secu	red.			
Detchon, T., 37 Brook Street,	E.C	500	0	0
(Security valued at 52l.	13s.)	000		
Mills, H. W., c/o solicitors		2,800	0	0
(Security valued at 1,50	01.)	•		
Wallas, J., Greensight, Allonb (Security valued at 150)	у	300	0	0
(Security valued at 150 <i>l</i>	.)			
Contingent Lia	bilities.			
Hardworth, A., London Road,		14	0	0
	•••	80	0	ő
Preferenti	$a\iota$.			
Income Tax			12	8
			11	11
Rent	***	62	10	U

PRIVATE MEETING.

18 0 0

Wages

...

Re Charles H. Blackmore, 165 Broomhall Street, Sheffield, Herbalist.

At a private meeting of the creditors of this debtor held on July 26, he made an offer of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable at three and six months, which the meeting recommended the creditors to accept. The liabilities are 263l., and the assets are estimated at 140l. The following are creditors:—

Blackmore, William, Swansea	 32 0	0
Cussons, Son & Co., Manchester	 17 7	9
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	 27 10	2
Newball & Mason, Notttingbam	14 16	3
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester	 44 2	8
Potter & Clarke, London	17 16	6
	 11 6	3

Bazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Robertson, D., and Shepherd, T. A. J., physicians, &c., Huddersfield, under the style of Robertson & Shepherd.

McLellan, D. G., & Sons (D. G. McLellan, deceased, Charles Gordon McLellan, and Gordon McLellan), Glenpark Chemicalworks, off Duke Street, Glasgow, manufacturing chemists. Charles G. McLellan and Gordon McLellan continue.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Savill, Leonard Webb (trading as Ados Scotch Soda Works Company, also lately carrying on business under the style or firm of Gibbs & Atkins), South-side, London Fields, and Lawnside, Southgate Green, N., and Pritchard's Road, Hackney, N.E., soda-manufacturer.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Greer, R. & A., Dumbarton, aërated-water manufacturers and Robert Greer and Archibald Greer, the individual partners. Liabilities, 1601.; assets, 701. 10s. Claims to John Wishart, 157 West George Street, Glasgow, accountant. The following are amongst the creditors:—

		x,	8.	a.
Bratby & Hinchliffe, London		6	4	4
Bush, W. J., & Co., London	***	0	17	1
Clutha Chemical Company, Glasgow		7	14	0
Duckworth & Co., London		4	15	6

Gaskell, George (trading as "Gaskell's Drug-stores"), 161, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, chemist. Trustee, George White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, chartered accountant. Dated July 23; filed July 27. Liabilities unsecured, 5141, 15s. 7d. Estimated net assets, 3151. Assignment upon trust and covenant by debtor to pay to trustee the sum of 41. weekly, commencing July 30, 1900, until creditors have been paid in full. Realisation deferred until default. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

		£	8.	d_{\bullet}
Butler & Crispe, London		3 1	0	0
Duckworth, W., Manchester		190	0	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London		39	0	0
Idris & Co., London		20	0	0
Ivory Soap Company, London		10	0	0
Schutze & Co., London		14	0	0
Shirley Brothers, London		11	0	0
Willmott, C. H. & J. W., London	•••	65	0	0

Spyer, Newton, 13 Gledhow Terrace, South Kensington, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Frank C. Harper, 27 Chancery Lane, chartered accountant. Secured creditors, 3007. Dated July 24; filed July 30. Liabilities unsecured, 1,9681. 10s. 10d. Estimated net assets, 8737. 5s. 9d. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

			باد	5.	€€ #
Bardell, -, King's Lynn	}		1,052	0	0
Plaister, M. A., South Kensin	g ton j				
Catbie, H. J., London			70	0	0
Cobb, J., Hounslow			46	0	0
Davy, Hill & Co., London			98	0	0
Hopkin & Williams, London			11	0	0
Hunt, C., London	•••		25	0	0
Kensington Vestry, London	• • •		12	0	0
King & Mortimer (Limited), L	ondon		10	0	0
Meggeson & Co., London			17	0	0
Norton, F., London			204	0	0
Ripley, E., St. Leonards			124	0	0
Sanger & Son, London	•••		30	0	0
Stimson, W. A., London			10	0	0
Toogood, W., London			25	0	0
Turner, F. C., London			15	0	0
Wolsey, A., London			16	0	0
York Glass Company, York	•••	•••	45	0	0

Carbolic Acid.

The following notice is printed in the London Gazette of July 31:—

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of July, 1900, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (present, Lord President, Secretary Sir M. W. Ridley, and Sir John Gorst);

Whereas by "The Pharmacy Act, 1868," section two, it is enacted that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of that Act; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council, and that, if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*, and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within

the meaning of that Act:

And whereas the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of And whereas the Council of the Fharmaceutical Society of Great Britain did on the fourth day of July, one thousand ninc hundred, resolve and declare, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, that liquid preparatious of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than three per cent. of those sub-stances, except any preparation prepared for use as sheep-wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or culture, and contained in a closed vessel, distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller and a notice of the agricultural or horticultural purpose for which the preparation has been prepared, ought to be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and ought to be deemed poisons in the second part of the Schedule A of the said Pharmacy Act, 1868:

And whereas the said Society have submitted the said resolution for the approval of the Privy Council, and the Lords of the Privy Council are of opinion that the said resolution should

be approved:

Now, therefore, their Lordships are hereby pleased to signify eir approval of the said resolution.

A. W. Fitzrov. their approval of the said resolution.

Mew Companies & Company News.

OCHIL HILLS SANATORIUM (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 35,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. Objects: To purchase from Ebenezer Duncan, M.D., the lands of Athronhall and Hallgreig, in the county of Kinross, and to erect thereon a sanatorium or sanatoria. Registered office, 141 West George Street, Glasgow.

ENGLISH CELLULOID COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 150,000l., in 1/. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. Bernadac and L. Morane, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in celluloid and all or any of the products arising therefrom and all chemicals and materials used in the manufacture thereof.

BASKER & ELLIOTT (LIMITED).—Capital 40,0001., in 51. shares BASKER & ELLIOTT (LIMITED).—Capital 40,000%, in 50. shares (1,500 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on (1) by J. A. Basker and Mrs. K. Shepherd, at Cardiff, as "Basker & Co.," (2) by Thomas Elliott (Limited), at Cardiff, and (3) by G. Gooding and T. G. Parry, at Cardiff, as "The South Wales Aërated-water Company." The first directors are:—J. A. Basker (Chairman), J. W. Hall, and T. G. Parry. Qualification 250%. Registered office, 67 Penarth Road, Cardiff.

M. Curtis & Co. (Limited).—Capital 2,000l., in 1/. shares (1,600 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 51 High Holborn, W.C., as M. Curtis & Co, to adopt an agreement with C. Clarke and M. Curtis, and to carry on the business of druggists, chemists, drysalters, oil and colour merchants, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, manufacturers of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The subscribers are:—C. Clarke, Norwell, near Newark, farmer; M. Curtis, 51 High Holborn, W.C., chemist; A. W. Clarke, 45 Yorkshire Street, Oldham, hosier; A. Manners, 76 Cannon Street, E.C., chemists' valuer; F. G. M. Manners, 76 Cannon Street, E.C., accountant; Margaret H. Curtis, 51 High Holborn, W.C.; and J. Harpham, 30 Grosvenor Road, Gunnersbury, W., chemist. M. Curtis is the first general manager. Qualification, 100 ordinary shares.

UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED). — The directors have declared the full dividend of 7 per cent. on their preference shares.

RUCHILL CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Resolved on July 26, 1900, that the company be wound up voluntarily, with Mr. E. A. Foster as liquidator.

SPRATT'S PATENT (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months to June 30 on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6s. per share.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

BARNES SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Resolved on July 16. 1900, that the company be wound up voluntarily, with Mr.

John Couzens, Ormond House, Great Trinity Lane, E.C., as liquidator.

DAVIS'S CHLORINE PROCESSES (LIMITED).—Resolved on July 23, 1900, that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it should be wound up voluntarily, with Mr. A. Burgess, C.A., Manchester, as

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—It is proposed to convert the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy into a limited-liability company, as from September 1 next. The nominal capital to be 3.000%, of which 2,000%, in 1% shares, was offered to "Westminster men," before August 1 at par. Now the price is 27. per share.

SPRATT'S PATENT (AMERICA) (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division on July 28 Mr. Justice Byrne sanctioned a petition by this company for the reduction of its capital from 100,000l. to 60,000l. by the cancellation of capital which was unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 2l, per share. Counsel stated that since its formation the company had never been in a position to pay a dividend. His Lordship refused an application to dispense with the words "and reduced," and directed their use for a month.

ULSTER CHEMISTS (LIMITED).—An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Hotel Metropole, Belfast, on Monday, July 30, for the purpose of receiving the report of the shareholders' committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the company. Our reporter was not admitted, as the meeting was strictly private and not open to the press in any way. He learned, however, that there were over forty members present, and these included several shareholders of the company in the principal towns in Ulster. The meeting lasted over an hour and a half, and at times, we were informed, the proceedings were somewhat stormy. We have been informed that the committee recommended the voluntary liquidation of the company, and the meeting adopted the committee's report. [This company was formed in January, 1898, with a capital of 100,000%. (of which 60,000l. was then issued), to acquire the businesses which objects, was then issued, to acquire the businesses of Messrs. R. W. McKnight & Co., W. H. Bell & Co., W. J. Rankin, and S. Gibson & Co. (Limited) (of Belfast), Anderson & McCrea (Newry), D. Galbraith & Co. (Londonderry), James G. Fyvie (Coleraine), Gray's City (Londonderry), James G. Fyvie (Coleraine), Gray's City Drug Hall (Limited) (Armagh), John S. Anderson (Lisburn), Samuel McKinney (Cookstown), G. W. Lanson (Limavady), R. C. Marshall (Dungannon), and James Acheson (Bally mena). A preference dividend of 6 per cent. and ordinary of 10 per cent. were promised. On the first year's trading the preference dividend was paid, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares. We were able to report on March 31 that the trading of 1899 had resulted in a loss of 500%, and the the trading of 1899 had resulted in a loss of 500l., and the shareholders then appointed the committee of inquiry.]

Marriages.

FLASHOFF-STODDART,-On July 25, at Emanuel Church, Forest Gate, Rudolf Ferd. Flashoff, only son of Ferd. Flashoff, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. James Stoddart, of 92 Great Tower Street, E.C.

MUNRO-STEWART.-At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on July 30, 1900, by the Rev. A. B. Connel, D.D., Neil George Munro, chemist and druggist, Lochee, to Elizabeth Speirs, second daughter of the late John Stewart, Bellmount, Lochee.

SILVER WEDDING.

On July 29, 1875, at St. Mary's Church, Wallingford, Berks, by the Rev. G. F. Thorndike, Rector, Fred. W. Fletcher, F.C.S., of Hampton, Middlesex, to Annie, only daughter of the late Robert Waite Champion, of The Elms, Wallingford.

Deaths.

ARNOLD.—In London on July 23, Herbert Thorne, second son of Mr. H. S. Arnold, chemist and druggist, Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, Aged 23.

O'DONOVAN.—On July 24, at the Medical Hall, Larne, co. Antrim, Frances, second daughter of S. O. R. and M O'Donovan.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Critics and Critics.

SIR,-In my zeal to carry out instructions to reduce the descriptions of the sources of nearly 200 chemical substances in the text of the British Pharmacopæia to the lowest proportions allowable under the Act, I have in two or three cases erred by shortening them too much. I said so in my report, I said so in a recent Conference speech, and in both took care to give Dr. Dobbin credit for pointing out my omissions. What more can be desire? What on earth does he mean by "the attempt to trample on the critic," and by "the trampling process"? I suggested that he had not read a certain paragraph in the preface relating to the shortness of these descriptions. He admits what comes to the same thing-namely, that he had forgotten the paragraph. I see that letters from Dr. Dobbin and Mr. Mason also appear a little later in 1899. They shall be noticed in my report for that year. I ask any reader of the report or the speech whether or not I have done what may fairly be figured as "planting a heel upon the critic." Least of all could I "trample" on Dr. Dobbin, whom hitherto I have very highly esteemed and respected. You, Sir, have said that my report is "good-tempered throughout." In our giving and taking of criticism do let us all be courteous.

As regards your own remarks of July 20, I have by polemics met the polemics which you show that I had to meet, otherwise my readers would have been liable to be misled. As to your remarks of July 27, I trust that no old student who regards me as a "dearly-loved professor" will on that account withhold any useful comment on my digest of researches and criticisms. Our aims should be identical—namely, to make every British Pharmacopæia better than its predecessor. A reporter and editor does his share of that work if he carefully, courteously, and fearlessly reports the work of all workers, conscientiously comments and advises according to his ability and experience, and, when the time comes, as carefully edits the results placed before him. Personally, I only ask for fair consideration under almost overwhelming labours and responsibilities. A year ago, in the heat of discussion, I did once risk loss of love of two old students by the employment of strong language—and have Yours faithfully, been sorry ever since.

Watford, July 31. John Attrield.

Glycerinum Pepsini, B.P.

SIR,—We find it so far impossible to obtain a glycerinum pepsini, B.P., that has not, or does not very quickly develop, an abominable rancid cheesy odour, sometimes accompanied by the formation of a flocculent precipitate. Perhaps some of those gentlemen who are at present engaged with perfervid energy in the highly commendable and laborious work of verifying B.P. standards will turn their attention to the important question: Is it possible to produce, by B.P. directions, a stable glycerinum pepsini under ordinary conditions and without the use of preservatives? Practically all of the proprietary liquors keep indefinitely, and do not exhibit any marked putrescent odour, while some of them claim to be stronger than the B.P. standard. An important legal point re this liquor or "glycerin" is that the B.P. authorities have carefully abstained from assigning any definite albumin-solving value to the preparation, and content themselves with simply stating that 1 fl. dr. represents the soluble portion of 5 gr. of pepsin. This loose definition will undoubtedly lead to trouble when this preparation comes under the tender mercies of the unwary analyst, who will most likely assume that 1 dr. of it should do as much work as 5 gr. of pepsin. To recapitulate,

further investigation is apparently needed to assign definite answers to the following queries :—

1. Can a dilute glycerin extract of pepsin, B.P. strength, be got to keep unprotected?

2. If not, will one made with pure glycerin fare any better?
3. The ratio of the albumin-dissolving power of clear liquor from B.P. process to that of its equivalent of the dry pepsin used.

4. Albumin-dissolving power of residue in filter-press, if any.

Yours faithfully,

Bray, July 24

A. L. Doran.

"Photographic Slowness."

SIR,—The correspondence which has followed my letter on the above subject, as well as letters received by myself, go to prove that the very unsatisfactory condition com-plained of is general. With reference to your correspondents who have taken up the other side of the question, I do not see that any of them meet the complaint fairly-I keep a good stock, and make every effort to maintain it. The stupid and vexatious mistakes are perpetually recurring. For example, on July 28 I sold a good-class camera, and it was discovered that the tripod screw sent with it did not fit. I wrote at once to the makers asking them to forward one to fit by return post. On July 31 I received by post, not invoiced as a tripod screw, and 4d. postage was charged, in addition to 6d. for the screw. Surely the business methods of a house that can allow such slips must be faulty. A few days since I forwarded an order to a well-known dry-plate company, at the same time asking for a definite date by which I might expect to receive the goods. I hear from them this morning that they are overburdened with orders, can give no date, and that they cannot perform impossibilities. I practically created the sale in this locality for these plates, and now I have no alternative but to do my best to guide the demand into another channel. I am somewhat reluctantly forced to attribute some of the trouble to the fact that most wholesale dealers are also retailers, and do not regard the local dealers with cordiality and good will. Another cause appears to be the employment of cheap and incompetent hands. should advise retail dealers to head all orders with a notice to the effect that goods sent contrary to order, or in error, will remain until sent for at sender's risk, and the prices charged for such will be deducted from monthly statements Yours very faithfully, when remitting.

Enfield Town, August 1. F. Goldby.

A. Warning.

SIR,—If any of your readers have been victimised by the "tall lady" who rings the night-bell for cocaine, and will apply to me, I will be pleased to furnish her correct address.

Yours truly,

165 Edgware Road, W.

C. J. MILES.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—I notice that Mr. Fletcher (C. & D., July 21, page 105) gives the percentage of alcohol by volume in the menstruum for tr. opii—a mixture of equal volumes of 90-percent. alcohol and water—as 45.41 per cent. Will he kindly say how he obtains this figure?

Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. July 30.

F. C. J. BIRD.

Borodin, the Chemist-composer.

SIR,—Recently I had the somewhat rare pleasure of hearing at a concert an item composed by a professor of chemistry. The occasion was one of the Sunday Orchestral Concerts at New Brighton Tower, when the programme was headed by the overture to Borodin's opera "Prince Igor." Borodin was Professor of Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, and according to the annotation on the programme his musical works do not get in England the hearing they deserve by reason of the enormous vogue of Wagner. Borodin could only write music in his leisure hours, yet he managed to give to the world "two symphonies and a half, one opera, several pieces of chamber-music, and some songs." Among his scientific writings were papers on the "Solidification of Aldehydes" and "Researches upon the Fluoride of Benzol." He died in 1887.

The New Brighton audience, who are nourished chiefly on Wagner and Tschaikowsky, gave the overture an enthusiastic reception. And a certain obscure individual felt a thrill of pride that he was, in name at least,

A CHEMIST. (29/97.)

Where are We Now?

SIR,-Now that the first round in the great fight is over, we will do well to take stock of our position. Although the reason given for dropping Clause 2 was that it was not compatible with the spirit of the Bill, the real reason was that the House would not sanction so outrageous a clause. The remarks made in the House were friendly beyond our expectations, with the exception of those by Sir Walter Foster—probably begotten of a fear which proved to be prophetic, that the fatc of Clause 3 was bound up with that of Clause 2. In all this we have something definite to guide us as to what Parliament is likely to grant. In the first place we must have our titles confined to qualified men; we cannot accept compromise on this point. Next, the bogus form of drug-companies should be placed outside the law. Thirdly, in genuine limited drug-companies we must have a qualified man in charge of each branch, whose name is posted in a prominent place, and the company must either be in the hands of qualified directors only, or else, as a compromising alternative, cach company must have a managing director who is qualified, and is bond-fide general manager of the company. In other particulars a drug-company would be subject to the same restrictions as an ordinary limited company. The question of extending the scope of the Pharmacy Act does not arise here, and should on no account be introduced. These form the minimum of our demand. What is the maximum? As to the suppression of limited drug-companies we need say nothing. It was shown in the debate that although the House of Commons will not entirely suppress limited companyism in pharmacy, there is a feeling that such companies require to be girded with special restrictions. Here lies our hopc. If we could even succeed in getting a qualified managing director, who could be proved to be bond-fide general manager of a company, with a qualified man in each branch, we would practically put an end to nine-tenths of the limited drug-companies as they are now, and we would stop the formation of new companies of a more or less evasive kind. I think if these various points are agreed on by chemists, it will be found that between our minimum of demands and the maximum of what may be fairly expected from the House of Commons, there is no great difference, and at the present time our prospects of a near, and if not altogether satisfactory, settlement are better than they have been at any time since this dispute arose.

There is some whispering of a sister profession getting up a party in the House of Commons to look after her interests. I do not know that chemists can get up a party, but I have felt for some time that we ought to have a good man in the House who knows our case thoroughly, sympathises with us, and can command the respect and ear of the House. There are several men in pharmacy at the present time who could fill this bill, but there are not many who would not find great difficulty in getting a seat. Unfortunately pharmacy cannot return a man by sheer weight at the poll. We need a man of political position. I know of but one man connected with planmacy who is sure of a seat—Mr. Edward Evans, of Liverpool. I do not know if Mr. Evans is inclined to go into the House, but should the Pharmaceutical Council see its way to bring pressure to bear on Mr. Evans in this matter, it will, in my opinion, do a good day's work. At the present time it is necessary that every good man in our ranks should respond to the call of duty, for there never was a time when pharmacy stood more in need of the selfsacrifice of the best, and the ready assistance of all.

Dumfries, July 30. James Reid.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

119,3. Veta.—You should procure the price-lists of the photographic dealers who advertise in the C. & D., and choose for your purpose a half-plate camera with rapid rectilinear lens. Study Abney's "Instruction in Photography" (3s. 6d., Sampson Low) before you start to work with the camera.

128/68. Rural.—The best preservative for cream is boric acid. The process of churning the cream into butter will wash out the acid, or clse, as you are aware, many local authorities are objecting to its presence in food.

128/50. S. R.—The aniline dyc known as "Victoria yellow" or "aniline orange"—a mixture of the potassium salts of dinitro-o-cresol and dinitro-p-cresol, is the best to use as a substitute for saffron in ice-cream powder.

113/74. Photo.—To Reduce Density of Negative locally.—Stretch a piece of linen over the end of the finger, moisten it with alcohol, and rub the spot where reduction is desired.

117/23. Karswood.—The simplest method of Copying Illustrations in printing-ink is to rub a piece of good paper with soap, lay the soaped side down on the illustration, and rub all over with an agate burnisher. The paper may be wetted with dilute acetic acid, a dilute solution of glycerin, or spirit of wine. A solution we recently examined contained methylated spirit and glycerin.

** Several letters and dispensing notes, besides many replies to correspondents are held over this week.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

141/26. Mikado toilet-tablet: where obtainable?

144/52.—Maker of Victorian disinfectant carbolic powder, 147/29. Makers of the "Century" vapour-bath, with facesteamer.

In the House of Lords.

THE VOGELER COMPANY.

On Thursday, August 2, there was heard in the House of Lords an appeal by Mr. Alfred Cooke, of Leeds, against the finding of the lower courts in regard to his application for a receiving-order against the Charles A. Vogeler Company, which was refused. Particulars of the matter were fully stated in the ℓ '. § D. at the time. Sir Robert Reid and Mr. Herbert Reid now argued on behalf of the appellant, and Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Danckwerts for the respondents. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

THE COMPANIES BILL,

This measure was down for second reading in the House on Thursday. This was done, and the House then went into Committee. At Clause 1, dealing with incorporation and objects of companies,

The Lord Chancellor said he had an observation to make. The clause dealt with the conclusiveness of certificates of incorporation issued by the registrar, and his only reason for calling their Lordships' attention to it was that there had been a difference of opinion in the other House relative to certain other clauses which followed when the Bill was before the other House. He referred to Clauses 2 and 3 with reference to what was called, for shortness, the carrying on of a profession which involved technical skill. He (the Lord Chancellor) had to remark on the inappropriateness of any such clause in this Bill. His very much lamented friend, the late Lord Herschell, had called attention to the anomaly of incorporating companies formed for a purpose for which individuals had to be examined and to prove their competence, and the late Lord Herschell, in the initiation of this legislation, proposed an amendment on the subject. The clauses to which he (the Lord Chancellor) referred were, he thought, absolutely irrelevant to the Bill. It seemed to him that nothing could be more inappropriate to legislation on the subject of companies than to define among the purposes for which a company might be incorporated the carrying on of any profession for which individuals had to pass examinations as to their competency. Companies could not be examined, and he (the Lord Chancellor) trusted the House would agree with the Commons' amendments on the point and not insist upon the re-insertion of the deleted clauses. If those clauses were in the Bill, he feared it would be impossible to pass it this Session.

The House assented to his Lordship's suggestion.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS .- The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: August 2.

THE event of the week has been a reduction of 5s. in quicksilver, but there is to be no change in mercurials at present. German refined camphor has also been reduced $\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. for apparently no particular reason. Menthol is quoted dearer from Japan, and so is Japanese wax. Citric acid and cream of tartar have both a downward tendency, in spite of the recent climatic conditions. Quinine is about $\frac{1}{2}d$, per oz. dearer in the second-hand market for spot delivery, the small bark shipments from Java for July having helped speculators somewhat. Other changes are as follows:-

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cardamon-seed Honey (Jam.) Menthol (c.i.f.) Oil, cubcb Pyridin Wax, Japauese	Aloes (Zanzibar) Benzols Quinine (seconds)	Acid, citric Capsicums Cream of tartar Ipecacunha (Cart.) Jalap Oil, cassia (c.i.f.) Pot. bichrom. Senna Soda nitrate	Calumba Camphor (German) Cassia fistula Chillies Oil, anise star Oil, turpentine Quicksilver

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 26 to August 1 (both inclusive):—Areca-nuts, 32; arrowroot, 52; balsam copaiba, 16; birdlime, 270; borax, 408; camphor (from Hamburg), 1,649 boxes, (from Kobe) 47; cardamoms, 295; castor oil (E.I.), 113; cinchona (Ceylou), 226; citronella oil, 50; coca-leaves (Ceylou), 29; codliver oil (Norweg.) 65, (Newf.) 291; dragon's-blood, 5; eucalyptins oil, 40; gum arabic (E.I.) 78, (Persian) 79; gum tragacanth, 201; honey, 53, (Aust.) 50, (Chil.) 111; iodine, 197; lemon-juice, 6; nux vomica, 13; opium, 13, (from Calcutta), 49; peppermint oil, 10; quinine, 11 cases; saffron, 1; sarsaparilla, 11; senna (Tiny.), 143; squills, 12; turmeric (from Calcutta), 250; wax, bees' (uuenumerated) 59, (Span.) 20; wax, Japanese, 50. The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of

Another lump of ambergris, said by the newspapers to be valued at 3,000%, has been picked up on the beach near Napier, New Zealand.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than Lundon.]

There is little of change or of special importance to be reported this week as regards the general condition of the heavy chemical market. Demand keeps quiet, neither exports nor the demand from home consuming-trades being very heavy. New business too is only moderate. On the Clyde matters are resuming their normal condition, the works having now restarted after the annual shut-down. In the Lancashire and Tyne districts the tone is one of quiet steadiness. Values are largely unchanged, but they are well maintained.

Alkali-produce.—Bleaching-powder keeps on the easy side, and is in good supply. Caustic soda in good request and steadily maintained at late rates. Chlorates of potash and soda quiet, with tendency towards decline. Bicarbonate of soda, ammonia alkali, and soda crystals in steady demand and firm. Yellow prussiate of potash steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA in fair request at about prices last given.

SULPHATE OF COPPER easy at 237. 10s.; Liverpool, 247. 10s. COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.—In this market a fairly moderate busi-Coal-tar Products.—In this market a fairly moderate business is passing. Benzols are firmer and higher, 90 per cent. being now quoted 9d. to $9\frac{1}{2}d$., and 50 per cent. 10d. to $10\frac{1}{2}d$. Carbolic acids steady: crude, 60 per cent., 2s. 7d. to 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., and 75 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.; crystals, $34^{\circ}-35^{\circ}$ C., $10\frac{1}{4}d$., and $39^{\circ}-40^{\circ}$ C., 11d. Auliline oil and salts quietly steady at unchauged rates the former at $4\frac{1}{4}d$, to $4\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb. and the latter at

 $4\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. Anthracene is in moderate request: A grade, 4d. to 44d., is grade, $2\frac{3}{4}d$. to 3d. Pyridin is higher and very firm at 5s. 10d. to 6s. Toluol, 1s. to 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., and pure 2s. to 2s. 1d. Naphthas are steady: crude, 30 per cent., at 4d. to 5d. Solvent naphtha, 95 per cent., 1s. 2d., and 90 per cent., 1s. to 1s. 1d. Solvent wood, colourless, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; missible, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. Creosote in better demand at $2\frac{1}{3}d$. Pitch firm at $2\frac{1}{3}d$. For $2\frac{1}{3}d$. For $2\frac{1}{3}d$.

37s. to 37s. 6d., f.o b. East Coast.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.-The all-round demand, although perhaps not quite so heavy as it has been of late, is well up to the average, and prices are mostly maintained at unchanged rates. Purest makes white sulphate of alumina, practically free of iron, 85s. to 90s. per ton, free on rails in casks, with usual allowances for bags or loose slabs. Crystal alum in fair request and steady: loose lump, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d. per ton; lump, in tierces, 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and ground, in bags, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 52s. 6d. per ton. Alumino ferric, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per ton. Sewage alum, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per ton. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest percentage, moving steadily at 11l. 5s. to 11l. 15s. per ton in large casks. Bauxite 60-per-cent alumina, 17s. to 18s. per ton, f.o.b. Aluminate of soda, highest percentage, Al₂O₅, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., according to quantity. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Chloride-of-alumina solution, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. per ton in barrels, free on rails. Purest makes white sulphate of alumina, practically free of iron, 117. 10s. to 127. 10s. per ton in barrels, free on rails.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, Angust 1.

CASTOR OIL.—The market for good Calcutta seconds spot and forward remains firm. On the spot $3\frac{1}{2}d$. is asked ex quay; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ 0, to $3\frac{1}{6}d$. to $3\frac{1}{6}d$. per lb. in store. First-pressure French is held very firmly indeed at $3\frac{1}{2}d$. with the prospect of higher prices. The same value and remarks apply to first-pressure English. Secondpressure English and French are selling at $3\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb.

Quillaia-Bark.—There have been transactions at 147. per ton in fair quantity; 131. 5s. was bid for a large line, but promptly

declined.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is steadily maintaining the recovery of the past week, and 241. 10s. per ton on the spot is now the price

HONEY .- Of Chilian Pile 3 135 barrels have changed hands at 21s. per cwt.; 21 barrels Pile 2 at ?1s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; and 7 barrels Peruvian at 18s per cwt. Californian remains very firm indeed at 40s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

CANARY SEED.—The market is quietly steady at 30s. to 31s. per

quarter, and business has been done at these prices.

GINGER, AFRICAN.—165 bags of Sierra Leone have been sold at 28s. 6d. per cwt. in transit; and 66 bags Monrovia at 25s. per cwt., also in transit.

BESSWAX.—35 bags of Chilian found a buyer at 7l. 5s. per cwt. At auction 11 packages Peruvian changed hands at 7l. 5s.; and for 4 packages of Peruvian 7l. 13s. 9d. was bid and refused.

GUM ACACIA.—Further arrivals have taken place, and the parcels are offered at 72s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt, according to quality,

the latter being nice Soudan sorts.

Grains of Paradise.—25 bags were offered at auction, but the lot was withdrawn at the last moment.

Fenugreek-seed.—Egyptian offers in quantity at 61. 5s. to 61. 10s. per ton.

American Drug Market.

New York, July 24.

The market is tame, and presents few features of interest. Demand is wholly of a routine character.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—Spot supplies are well concentrated, and quotations have been advanced to 17 to 20c. according to quality.

CANTHARIDES.—Demand is light, but holders are firm in their

ideas. Chinese are held at 45c., and Russian at 50c. JALAP is very firm at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c., with only small amounts ob-

tainable at the inside figure.

OPIUM is strong and active, and quotations have sharply lvanced. Considerable sales have been made at prices ranging from \$3·15 up to \$5·35. Holders have been made at prices ranging from \$3·15 up to \$5·35. Holders have advanced quotations for single cases to \$5·37½, but the bulk of the spot stock is held at \$3·50. There is a prospect of further advanced.

Senna-Leaves are in steady demand, and have an advancing tendency. Natural Alexandria are offered at 10 to 12c., and

Tinnevelly at 7 to 14c.

SENEGA is quiet, and quotations are nominally 28 to 30c. on the spot. Supplies at the inside figure are very scarce. D

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, July 31.

Business on our drug-market is very quiet, and only very few articles meet with interest from buyers.

ALOES (CAPE) .- A small lot offered to-day at 58m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is quiet at 287 m. per 100 kilos. CONDURANGO-BARK is very firm and scarce, on the spot at 275m. per 100 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES are firm at 350m. to 360m. per 100 kilos

Caraway-seed continues firm, August-September shipment at 612m., c.i.f., Hamburg.

GENTIAN-ROOT is quiet, 31m. per 100 kilos. GALANGAL is firmer at 42m. per 100 kilos., which figure has been

ERGOT shows no business; the stocks are very small here.

Lycopodium is slow of sale at 460m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is quieter at 19½m. per kilo.

QUININE, firm at 49m. per kilo.

WORMSEED is quoted 56m. 60e. per 100 kilos.

Japan Wax is very firm, and has advanced to 641m. per 100 kilos.

Cop-Liver Oil is firm, and advancing at 77m. to 78m. per barrel.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, August 2, 11.50 A.M.: - Refined camphor is now offered by refiners at 460m. per 100 kilos, and by second-hand holders at 440m. Galangal-root, agar-agar, and Japanese wax are firmer, but unchanged in value.

New York. August 2, 3.16 P.M.:—Quiet conditions continue to prevail here. Opium is steady at \$3.38 per lb., and quinine is hardening at 35c. per oz. Buchu-leaves are higher, 18c. being wanted for round green. Cinchonidine has dropped to 30c per oz., while menthol is very strong at \$2 60 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla has a firmer tendency, at 7½c. per lb., and American bleached beeswax is dearer, at 31c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is quiet, with sellers at 1s. 4d. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. for English.

ACID, GALLIC.—Very firmly held at 2s. 6d. per lb. for 1 or 2 cwt. lots; one maker has withdrawn his price. Tannic acid is also firmly held.

ARGOL.—The exports from Cape Colony during 1899 were 137,258 lbs. (2,482l.), against 128,639 lbs. (2,540l.) in 1898. showing an increase in quantity but a decrease in value.

ARROWROOT quict. All the St. Vincent's at auction on Wednesday was bought in at 2d. to $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

Asafetida.—Small sales of medium quality have been made at from 40s, to 45s, per ewt. There is practically no fine stuff to be had.

CAMPHOR.—On Wednesday German refiners announced a decline of $\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.; they now quote ton lots for prompt delivery at 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$., and forward ditto at 2s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$.

CASCARILLA.—For bright thin quill 45s. per cwt. has been paid.

CHAMOMILES -On the spot there is a seller at 77s. 6d. per cwt for Belgian No. 1 flowers, and another holder asks 76s... c if.; buyers, however, prefer waiting a few weeks longer.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Ceylon for the week ending July 9 were 38,871 lbs.: from January 1 to July 9 they have been:-

1899 1898 1897 Lbs. ... 291,595 426,484 529,621 408,691

The cinchona-auction to be held here on August 23 will consist of 2,785 packages Ledger, Officinalis, and Hybriden, and 808 bales, 367 cases, Succirubra, and 2 bales British India cinchona-bark. The stock in first hands at Amsterdam consisted on July 31 of 2,245 packages Government bark, 5,318 packages private bark, including the quantity put up in the auction to be held here on August 23. The Ncd. Veem, cinchona-bark department reports that the shipments during July, 1900, from Java to Europe have amounted to 629,000 Amst. lbs., against 940,000 in 1899, 1,172,000 in 1898.

900.000 in 1897, 1,074,000 in 1896, 548,000 in 1895, 958,000 in 1894, and 680,000 Amst. lbs. in 1893. Total shipments, January to July:

1900 ... 4,747,000 Amst. lbs. 1896 ... 5,050,000 Amst. lbs. 1899 ... 6,030,800 1895 4,316,700 ... 22 1898 ... 6.089.000 1894 4,701,000 22 ,, 4,234,000 1897 ... 1893 4,740,000

COPPER SULPHATE. - Business has been more active of late, especially for delivery next spring, at prices ranging from 23l. 12s. 6d. to 25l. per ton, the latter figure now being asked for that period by the syndicate, who are very firm. On the spot from 231. 10s. to 241. 10s. is quoted, according to brand.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The market is easier inclined. Best white crystals on the spot are quoted 76s, per cwt., powder 78s., and 95 per cent. ditto 78s.

Ergot.—Privately the market is very firm at 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., c.i.f., for Russian, and there has been slightly more demand: for Spanish of new crop 2s. 7d., c.i.f., is wanted. A mixed parcel of Russian can be had on the spot at 2s. 2d. In the drug-auctions fair but small Russian was taken out without mention of price.

GALLS continue to be firmly held at 115s. for Persian blue, greens at 95s., and whites at 80s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—In so-called Persian insoluble sorts there has been a small business at 19s. to 19s 6d. per cwt. for good sorts, and 17s. 6d. for low unworked. The offerings in the drug-auctions to-day practically consisted of Turkey sorts, for which from 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt. was wanted.

MENTHOL.—Firmly held. The spot price is unchanged at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., but to arrive 9s. to 9s. 3d., c.i.f., is now quoted, which is about 6d. higher than last week. A private advice from New York states that cabled prices from London lately have been decidedly dearer than those coming direct from Japan, where less than 8s. 6d., c.i.f., was quoted.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is decidedly lower the spot price having been reduced to 6s. 9d. per lb., and the c.i.f. quotation 6s. 3d.

OIL, CASSIA.—Quotations to arrive from China are lower; business has been done in 80 to 85 per cent. at 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Medicinal Italian is quiet at 39s, 6d, to 40s, per cwt., c.i.f. Hull make is quoted 35l, 10s, per ton in barrels, and $4\frac{3}{16}d$, per lb. in cases for medicinal, ex wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on July 28, reports that the market is still firmer, sellers advancing their quotation from day to day. Best Lofoten non-congealing oil is not now to be had to-day under 75s. to 76s. per barrel, f.o.b. terms. The exports from Bergen to date are 4,839 barrels, against 7,442 barrels at the same period of last year. There is nothing doing on the London

OIL, CUBEB, has been advanced to 4s. 3d. per 1b.

OPIUM.—The London market is firm but unchanged. There is practically no business doing here, as there is very little spot stuff offering. News from Smyrna would seem to indicate that the late boom had come to an end. In Persian opium there has been further business for forward delivery at from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., ci.f., for September-October shipment: there is nothing offering on the spot. SMYRNA, July 20.—The sales this week amount to 200 cases, the

greater part of which have been shipped to London for transhipment to China. From the first day of the week all holders ment to China. From the first day of the week all holders assumed a firm attitude, and on Wednesday buyers were obliged to accept sellers' terms—i.e., 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. for new, and 9s. 2d. to 9s. 6d. for old; but soon after 60 or 70 cases changed hands, and sellers again withdrew, and on Thursday forced small buyers and speculators to pay 9s. 6d. to 9s. 7d. for current tale quale of new crop. The buying for China was not expected, as consumers would have at once responded to these high figures. Afterwards an American buyer caune forward and offered the equivalent of 10s. for 25 cases old tale quale, or 9s. 10d. for new selected Yerli tale quale. No sellers, however, were found to accept these terms, and only one large holder offered to close the business at 10s. 3d. for the new and 10s. 10d. for the old. The 10s. 10d. for the field and 10s. 10d. for the old. The following are the current quotations: Old Karahissar tale quale, 10s. 10d. per lb., e.i.f.; new current ditto, 9s. 8d.; new Karahissar ditto, 9s. 10d.; new Yerli ditto, 10s. 4d. The old stock, to the extent of about 300 cases, is in the hands of a strong holder.

Should the demand for the East continue much longer, and buyers respond to the above quotations, higher prices will be seen next week. In the meantime the crop, as already mentioned, is large, and should all buyers decline for ten or fifteen days, a further rise will be checked. The arrivals to date amount to 1,305 cases, against 802 cases at the same time last year.

ORRIS.—From Italy it is reported that a speculative business has been done with French houses at 49s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for Florentine sorts; picked ditto of old crop is quoted at 51s. to 55s.

Potash Bichromate.—Easier, at $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. spot.

QUICKSILVER was reduced 5s. per bottle on Tuesday by the importer, who now quotes 9l. 5s. per bottle. It has been decided to make no alteration in the price of mercurials.

QUININE.—The speculative market has been decidedly brisker this week, and the spot price has advanced quite $\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz. since our last report. The small bark shipments from Java last month induced considerably more business on Wednesday, and the sales comorised the usual brands of German sulphate at from 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 6d. on the spot, October delivery at 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. and December at 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz. Pelletier's brand is quoted 1s. 9d. per oz. and P. & G. at 1s. 6d. To-day the market has receded $\frac{1}{8}d$. for spot, about 50,000 oz. having changed hands at various prices, the bulk being for spot delivery at 1s. $5\frac{7}{4}d$. with further buyers at 1s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$. It is said that the official price of the B. & S. brand has been raised to 1s. 7d. per oz., but this lacked confirmation on 'Change.

SENEGA.—Small sales have been made at 1s. 5d. per lb. net.

SODA BICARBONATE is quoted 7l. 6s. per cwt. in kegs ex warehouse, and from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. f.o.b. Liverpool.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE.—Firm at 81. 5s. per ton in kegs on the spot, or 71. 10s. in casks f.o.b. Tyne.

SODA NITRATE is easier, refined being quoted at 8s. 6d. per cwt. and ordinary at 8s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.

SPICES have been very quiet during the past week, but prices are unchanged. At auction on Wednesday Cochin Ginger was in little demand. Ordinary washed rough was bought in at 31s. to 33s. per cwt., but a few lots of good sold at 31s. 6d. to 32s. per cwt.; boldish rough was bought in at 35s., "D" rough at 28s., and Calicut brown rough at 31s. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 26s. per cwt., but privately sales are being made at 24s. 6d. per cwt. Only a few lots of Jamaica were sold, no bids being made for the bulk. Zanzibar Cloves have been exceptionally dull, but the market for future delivery is firm at $3\frac{3}{4}d$, per 1b, for August-October and $3\frac{11}{12}d$, for January-March. Chillies were rather easier: dull faded Zanzibar sold without reserve at 37s. per cwt., and fine red picked Nyassaland at 40s. to 51s. per cwt. Capsicums sold at 30s. per cwt. for small bright red pods. Pinento firm: fair quality partly sold at $3\frac{9}{16}d$. per lb., ordinary at $3\frac{1}{2}d$., and very mixed blacks at $3\frac{1}{4}d$. Good Cinnamon featherings sold at $9\frac{3}{4}d$., and pieces at 10d. per lb. Japan Cassia-vera was bought in at 26s. per cwt. Cassia-lignea is steady at late rates. Pepper is firm owing to shipments again being small. Singapore black is quoted $6\frac{3}{8}d$ per lb. on the spot, and $6\frac{5}{8}d$. for October-December steamer. Penang was bought in at $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. per lb. Singapore white was withdrawn at 10d, to $10\frac{3}{4}d$, per lb. for good to fine. Penang sold at $8\frac{5}{8}d$. per lb. for ordinary dull.

SULPHONAL.—Business has lately been done in second-hands at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per lb. for guaranteed B.P. quality. Makers quote 20s. 6d. for crystals and powder in small wholesale quantities.

THYMOL is firmly held and may be dearer: makers quote 10s. to 12s. per lb., but there are second-hand sellers at considerably less.

WAX, JAPANESE, is again dearer, the importers' quotation having been advanced to 34s. per cwt., c.i.f.; on the spot 35s. is now wanted for good pale.

London Drug-auctions.

The auctions to-day comprised "goods not previously offered," which were in the hands of ten brokers. Tinnevelly

seuna of new crop was offered, but it was mostly of common quality. Little interest was shown in the sale, and it was concluded shortly after 12 o'clock. The following table shows the goods offered and sold in original packages:—

Offered S	3old	Offered Sold
Aloes (Cape) 25	25	Ipecacuanha—
Curação (boxes) 50	50	(Cartagena) 21 16
Zanzibar 6	6	(Rio) 45 24
Areca-nuts 20	0	Jalap 51 8
Balsam, copaiba 21	0	Kola 1 1
Peru 4	0	Musk (grain) 7 2
Tolu 6	0	Oil, bay 1 0
Benzoin-		bergamot 1 0
Siam 25	25	cinnamon-leaf 3 0
Sumatra 28	4	citronella 8 0
Bird lime 75	0	eucalyptus 33 0
Calumba 601	265	lemon 7 0
Camphor 35	0	lemongrass 2 0
Cannabis indica 50	0	lime 2 0
Cardamoms 139	45	orange 1 1
Cassia fistula 7	7	ylang-ylang 1 0
Colocynth 10	0	Otto of rose 8 0
Cuttle-fish 146	0	Rhubarb 6 6
Dragon's-blood 10	7	Sarsaparilla 24 14
Elemi 4	0	Senna (Tinnevelly) 132 129
Ergot of rye 2	0	Strophanthus 3 0
Gum acacia 119	0	Tonka-beans 6 2
Gum grass-tree 78	0	Turmeric 140 0
Honey-		Wax (bees') 685 34
Australian 51	0	
Jamaica 218	199	

ALOES.—Of Zanzibar 6 cases of fair bright hepatic but rather soft were offered, and sold at the high figure of 65s, per cwt. Of Cape aloes 25 cases were put up but the quality was very poor, being for the most part ordinary seconds all more or less drossy and softish, which realised from 22s, to 24s. Fifty boxes of Curação were offered, and sold at 19s, to 21s for fair bright capey and 16s. 6d. for black and coarse livery.

According to the official Customs report, the exports from Cape Colony during 1899 were 532,057 lbs. (3,095L), against 393,016 lbs. (2,315L) in 1898, or an increase of 139,041 lbs. (780L).

ARECA-NUTS —Small to bold Ceylon seed were taken out without mention of price.

Balsam Copaiba.—A feature of this article was the offering of 16 crates from Havre, mostly dark and unfiltered Bahia, which were held for 1s. 6d. per lb. For another lot of cloudy Cartagena a bid of 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. was refused.

Balsam Tolu.—Quiet. For good hard pale balsam in round tins 1s. 5d. per lb. was wanted. Privately, large tins are quoted 1s. 4d., and round ditto at 1s. 5d.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was catalogued by one broker only who offered very ordinary seconds, a few cases of which sold at 5l. 5s. per cwt.; the best lots were limited at 5l. 10s. Of Siam 25 cases were shown; 8 of these consisted of fair bright pea-grain siftings in hard block, which sold at 6l. to 6l. 5s. per cwt.; the remaining 17 cases, consisting of dark-brown garblings in block, sold at their valuation, 55s. per cwt.

BIRDLIME.—Two parcels of Japanese were offered, one of which was limited at $1s.\ 5d.$ per lb.

Buchu.—The exports from Cape Colony during 1899 were 207,006 lbs. (2,566 ℓ .), against 165,262 lbs. (2,038 ℓ .) in 1898, or an increase of 41,744 lbs. (528 ℓ .)

Calumba.—There was more demand in auction to-day at the reduced prices lately paid. The best parcel in sale bought 16s. per cwt. for small to bold natural sorts in mostly long slices; and another lot of (46 bags) similar character sold at 15s. Some parcels went very cheaply—e.g., 12s. being paid for fair rough in long slices.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Very ordinary brownish and stalky tops were limited at 1s. 2d. per lb. Privately there seems to have been little demand of late, and easier prices would have been accepted in auction, if there had been any disposition to buy.

CARDAMOMS.—The small supply offered sold at about unchanged rates; seeds however were dearer. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysores, good medium to bold pale, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; small to medium ditto, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; s nall pale, 1s. 8d.; medium brown and split, 1s. 6d.; small

ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; specky and open, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. For a pile of good brown Ceylon-Malabars a bid of 1s. 7d, is to be submitted. Seeds sold at from 2s. up to 2s. 4d. per lb, according to quality.

The exports for the week ending July 9 were 17,094 lbs., and from January 1 to July 9 they have been:—
1900 1898 1897 1896

315,272 261,910 270,589 303,284 Lbs. ...

Cassia Fistula was represented by 7 bags from Dominica, which sold at 20s, per cwt. for good long pod, part rattly. This was 1s, lower than the last price paid in

COLOCYNTH is still scarce. A nice parcel of good small to bold Turkey apple was shown to-day, and it was bought in at 1s. 7d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Fair seedy lump of good bright colour, but part dull, realised 91. 15s. per ewt.

ELEMI.—Fair white to slightly yellowish Manila gum was bought in nominally at 250s, per cowt. No bid was obtainable even at 160s. The parcel was not so fine as that sold in public sale of June 23, when 245s, was paid.

HONEY.—Jamaica continues in demand, and sold briskly as usual. For good pale and clean amber-coloured to dark liquid, from 23s, to 27s, 6d, per cwt, was paid, and for good white, partly set, 23s. 6d. to 27s.

IPECACUANHA.—The market for sound Rio root in auction was "full up," 12s. per lb. being paid for a few bales. A good proportion of the offerings were sea-damaged, so that they were sold for underwriters' account at very fair prices, from 10s. 8d. to 11s. 7d. being obtained, according to the extent of the damage. Cartagena root was forced off at a slight reduction of 3d, to 6d, per lb., the bulk being sold at 7s, 6d, to 7s, 9d, for country and slightly sea damaged. At the end of the month the stock in the drug-warehouses consisted of 274 bales Rio and 130 Cartagena.

JALAP.—Two parcels were offered and the best lot (43 bags) consisting of good heavy small to bold Vera Cruz tuber were held for $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. The other parcel (8 bags) were not quite so fine, but they sold somewhat cheaply at $5\frac{1}{2}d$. to $5\frac{3}{4}d$.

Kola.—Dall West Indian brought 1d. per lb.

Musk.—Assam grain brought 48s. per oz.; there was more to be had at this figure.

OIL, ORANGE.—A case of 24 pint bottles of bitter orange, and 2 pint bottles of sweet sold at 5s. 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—For fine round Canton two-thirds pale pinky and one-third grey fracture 1s. 3d. was paid, and flat ditto 1s. 1d.; fine medium round ditto brought 1s. 2d., and flat 1s.

SARSAPARILLA.—A parcel of Jamaica (14 bales) offered to-day, all more or less sea damaged and part rotten, sold at 9d. per lb.

SENNA.—The first shipment of the new Tinnevelly crop was offered to-day, and, considering the common quality, fair prices were realised, but they were slightly easier all round. The following rates were paid: -Tinnevelly-Fair to good medium green leaf, 3d. to 4d.; small to medium greenish, 2d. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$.; ordinary specky and brownish leaf, 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; and low, $\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb. Good pods, 4d, to $4\frac{1}{2}d$, per lb. Alexandrian offered.

STROPHANTHUS.—No bid was made for the brown seed offered, and it was taken out at 3s.; 1s. 6d. per lb. was the limit. For a round lot 1s. per lb. might be accepted.

TONKA BEANS,—For good frosted Para beans 2s. 3d. per lb. was paid; there were more to be had at this figure.

WAX BEES'.-All kinds were neglected with the exception of Jama'ca which sold well at firm rates, from 71.5s to 71.10s. per cwt. being paid for fair hard dark brown and red; the best parcels were held for 7l. 12s. 6d. which figure buyers did not feel inclined to pay. Good pale Calcutta brought 7l. A few bales of Zanzibar sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.; the limit for good hard brown was from 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. Madagassar was not in respect Madagascar was not in request.

Platinum in the Urals.

The price of platinum, according to the Revue des Mines de UOural, is about 14,000r. per poud (2l. 16s. 3½d. per oz., and towards the end of the summer this price will probably have appreciably mcreased. It is believed, according to the same authority, that platinum will reach the price of gold, and even exceed it; for whilst the consumption of the metal increases the production of the platinum regions in the Urals is diminishing.

The Spirit Ring in Germany.

As we have previously reported, a union of distillers was formed in Berlin last year, which embraced about 80 to 90 per cent. of the entire production of spirit. We now learn that their operations are not quite so successful as was anticipated, for it appears that the "outsiders" or independent traders have of late entered upon a most vigorous campaign against the monopoly which has a 'central station for the sale of alcohol" at Berlin. Although the production has increased prices have also risen considerably, but this is due to extended consumption both in Germany and in this country. It is probable that the "central station" will try to export superfluous stock at lower prices.

The Indian Linseed Crop.

The official final report on the linseed crop of the central provinces of India for 1900 says that the area of 306,336 acres returned as under linseed is only a quarter of the average, and has only shrunk by 63 per cent, from the area of the previous year. The shrinkage is most marked in the important linsed-growing tracts of Nagpur and Chattisgarh. The outturns are very poor throughout the provinces. In Mandla where the rain in January benefited the crop) the outturn is reported to be 70 per No other district reports even half a normal crop, and Nimar and Wardha there was a total failure. The outling of the linseed crop is estimated this year at only 4,311 tons, against 58,955 tons estimated last year. It represents only one-fourteenth of either the previous year's crop or of the average. For the provinces as a whole the yield may be taken at 20 per cent. of the normal.

Vanilla, Saffron, and Cowhage.

In the annual report for 1899 of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, whose headquarters are at Calcutta, it is stated that experiments in the cultivation of vanilla were taken up in carnest last year. Young plants a year or two old were put down at the roots of several mango-trees in the rains of 1897; last year one of these flowered in April, and the flowers, nineteen in number, were fertilised, the pods ripening in December. All pods were gathered as they became ripe, and were sun-dried in flannel, developing by the end of the month the characteristic aroma and colour, but owing probably to the sudden stoppage of the rains the majority of the pods were somewhat poor. The cultivation of the Florida velvet-bean was also continued last year, but it in no way proved superior, as regards quality or produce of beans, to the indigenous species (cowhage) growing in its natural state close by. fertiliser it was not tested, as the plantation was swamped early in the rains, and all plants died. Fifty roots of saffron (*Crocus sativus*) were received from Mr. H. Prasad, of Chunar, in August, for experiment. The bulbs were planted immediately, and within two weeks seven flowers were produced, but none since then. The growth is strong, and it is hoped to continue experiments with the bulbs next season.

CAPTAIN M. G. BLANCHARD, of the Canadian Mounted Infantry who died on June 15 from wounds received at Roodeval, was the first registrar of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. He was in business as a chemist in Vancouver, B.C. Canadian Druggist prints an excellent portrait of him.

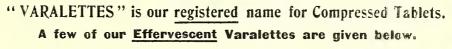
THE B.P. DIGEST. In a work published officially by the Medical Council the courtesies of debate should be strictly observed, and we cannot help feeling that in some instances the editor has allowed his pen to get the better of his judgment. Dr. Attifield has, however, been so long associated with the production of the Pharmacopæia that he probably considers that he is entitled to a licence which would hardly be accorded to a less distinguished authority. The point, however, which chiefly concerns us is the possibility of the revision in the not distant future of the 1898 Pharmacopoia. It is to be hoped that no extensive alterations will be made, for a Pharmacopoia becomes a source of danger rather than a help when the composition or strength or dose of common pharmaceutical preparations is frequently chopped and changed about. This report must have been an expensive one to publish, and we are not sure that the Medical Cauncil night not have decayed its finds to some preparations. Council might not have devoted its funds to some more useful purpose. Medical Press.

IMPORTANT TRADE MARK CASES.

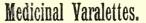
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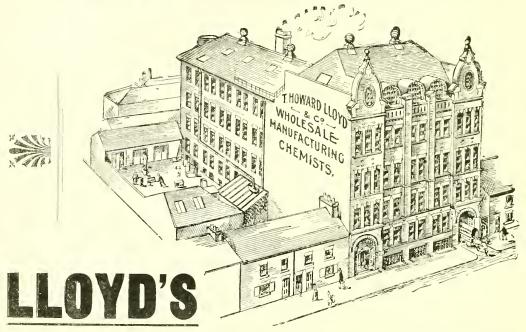
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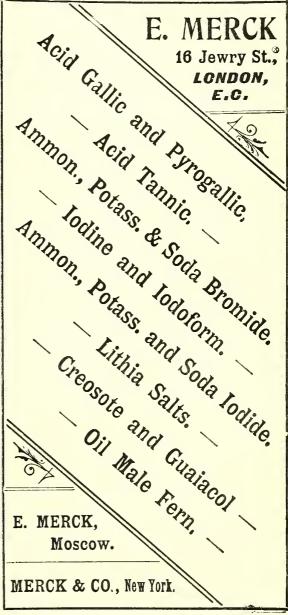
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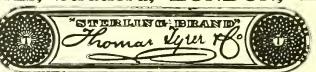
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"Through standing about in the cold and wet I took a chill, which developed into a violent cold. After a little the cold got better, but left me with severe rheumatic pains in my tands and legs. The way these pains came on was prouliar and seemed to reczle the doctors. First my hards and legs began to swell, and got very painful; then spots

appeared all over the swollen parts.

"The spots were red at first, then turned purple, then jellow. They came every afternoon, usually between three and four o'clock, and charged colour in the same order. At such times I could not walk across the room without sticks. The swelling and the spots always went away during the night, and in the morning I could get about again. Then again I would be weak and helpless in the afternoon; that was my

state for six weeks.

"The dcctor said I was suffering from some kidney trouble. and at last I was obliged to keep to my bed altegether. After being in bed two weeks the doctor sent me to the Dorchester Hospital, where I remained seven weeks-in bed and on a low diet.

"So long as I stayed in bed there were no swellings and no spots, but the first day I was up they returned, and I had to go back to bed. In another fortnight I was able to be up a little each day, the swelling being less than before.

"At the end of seven weeks I came home; and then, in addition to the spots and the swelling, I had a sharp shooting pain near the heart—especially when I drew a lorg breath. At times I screamed with the pain.

"All this period I was taking the doctor's medicine and growing daily weaker and worse. I could not move and therefore remained in bed. It was a sad and hopeless condition for a young girl like me. Should I ever get out into the world again? None could say.

One day my mother asked the doctor if there was any

chance of recovery.

'Madam,' said the doctor, 'if I could give your daughter two new kidneys she might have a chance, but you know I cannot do that.

"On this my friend sent for my father-who was absent to come and see me before I died. As the doctor bad given up sending me medicine my grandfather, Mr. Edmund Daniel, who had used Mother Seigel's Syrup, prevailed with my mother to try that famous remedy in my case.

"My mother did so, and in a day or two I was better, and in a week I was able to come downstairs. The swelling and the spots were entirely gone, and so were the rheumatic pains.

"This was so wonderful and unexpected that I continued taking the Syrup, and when four bottles were exhaus'ed I was wholly free from pain; my breathing was easy, regular, and natural; and I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Since then (seven years) I have never had any return of the illness which threw so much trouble and fear over my girlhood."-Mrs. Harriette Kate Wills, Holly Cottage, Ower-moigne, nr. Porchester, January 3, 1900.

The above statement is witnessed, and the facts set forth in it confirmed, by Mr. Edmund Datiel, Mrs. Herbert Trevett, of West Stafford, Mrs. Wellman, of Woodsford, and others.

The disease which so distressed the young lady, and so strangely mystified her doctors, is known to medical science as purpura hamorrhagica, or-in plain English-purple spots on the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a large patch. It consists in a condition of the blood caused usually by torpid liver, and is often attended, as in this instance, hy acute rheumatism.

In the severe form in which Miss Wills had it (it antedated her marriage) purpura is sometimes accompanied by bleeding at the mouth, the nostrils, and into the brain itself. The ma'ady has a strong family likeness to scurvy.

The fundamental cause is no doubt imperfect nutrition

due to inactive digestive organs, and the resulting impurity of the blood. The power of Mother Seigel's Syrup to correct this cordition has been again shown in a way to increase—if that were needed-popular confidence in it in cases where even expert treatment is unavailing.



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Telephone No. 402 Avenus.

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Works-MITCHAM and BAINHAM.

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ESSENCES-Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, and Strawberry, and all Fruit Essences.

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ESSENCES OF LEMON, BERGAMOT, & ORANGE, guaranteed absolutely genuine; unadulterated.

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121- per dozen Bottles; in Bulk, 271- per 1,000.

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The "PERLES" are wrapped in fancy paper, labelled red and black.

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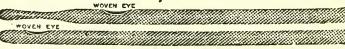
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11	"	with Hypophosphites.
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"	>9	" Creosote.
n	"	" Pepsine & Pan- creatine.
,,	30	" Chemical Food.
11	99	" Hops.

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Containing in a perfectly bright and neutral solution the Hypophosphites of Lime, Potash, Iron, Manganese with Quinine, Strychnine, &c.

Superior to similar preparations preserved with glucose or other sugars.

In Bulk (unstamped for dispensing), 1/8 per lb.; W. Quarts, 1,6 per lb. In Bottles (stamped) to retail at 2/6 and 4,8 each.

Supersedes Mineral Waters.

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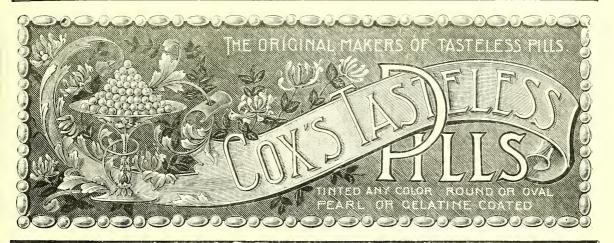
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'Pepule' Pepsin, gr. 1 and gr. 3.

Gr. 1, bottles of 25 and 100, 6s. and 16s. per doz. Gr. 3, ", ", 10s. and 27s. ",

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An Unique and Capital Selling Line.

A sure preventive of BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. Retailed at face value, 6d. and 1/- Tins, and 1/- Bottles. On the P.A.T.A. List, each Agent also personally undertaking not to retail below face value.

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SPECIAL LINE. Pierre

David's
Pink
Carnation.

3 Bottles in a neat box.
Per dozen,
10/3 dozen for
29/3.

MENTHOL.



Fig. 10.

BOXWOOD. 3 dcz. in Box.

Per gross 96.

SHAMPOO POWDER.



7 packets in box.
Per dozen boxes ... 8/9.

1 doz. boxes with Customer's Name & Address

Glycerine & Cucumber.



6d. Size, in Handsome Coloured Cartoons. Per doz. 3/9 3 doz. at 3/6 doz. 12 doz. at 3/- doz. 3 dcz. and upwards with Customers' name and address.

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Per dozen, 4,6.

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MIRRORS.

CELLULOID.

Imitation Ivory, Fig. 7, bevel glass.

$5\frac{1}{3}$ inch	• • • •	 	each 1/5
6 ,,		 	., 1/7
6³ ,,		 	,, 1/11
71 ,,		 	,, 2,2

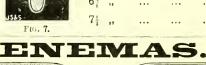
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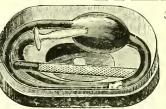


1 dezen on Card, with Brush, Per dozen, 2-4.

6 dozen, with Cus'omer's Name on Label, 13, -

12 dozen, ditte, ditto, ditto 24 6.







No. 1.—Black Rubber, Polished, complete in Oval Cardboard
Box, with Bone Rectum Pipe, Elastic Gum Vagina
Pipe and Shield per dcz. 22/-

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Will stick at once and perfectly in any temperature, without warming.

> In tins containing 1 yard:-On strong Cotton Cloth, 7 inches wide, 1/1, On Holland



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·	3/0	0/4	White Turkish . per doz.	6/8	11/0	5/4
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 3, soft Brown, assorted patterns,			REVERSIBLE, No. 2, one side			
per doz. 6/6	9/0	5/4	hard Brown, the other White			
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, as-	.,.	-1-	Honeycomb per doz.	6/8	11/0	5/4
sorted patterns, export quality,			REVERSIBLE, No. 3, one side			
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CHECK 11/6 14/- 16/- 18/6 21/- per doz. Super 17/- 19/- 21/- 28/- 30/- " PAISLEY 19/- 21/- 24/- 30/- 34/- "			NO. 2	3	4	Ð	6
	ATT		8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11 in.
" Super 17/- 19/- 21/- 28/- 30/- ",		•••	11/6	14/-	16/-	18/6	21/- per doz.
	" Super	***	17/-	19/-	21/-	28/-	
PAISLEY 19/- 21/- 24/- 30/- 34/- ,,	PAISLEY	***	19/-	21/-	24/-	30/–	34/- ,,

For other descriptions see Quarterly Price Current, page 76.

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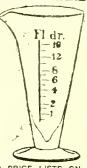
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Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

8 & 4 oz. • 9/- per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. .. 15/- per gross. 6 ,, 8 , .. 10/- ,, | 16 ,, .. 18/- ,, ..

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

102... ... 3/8 per gross. | 11 oz... ... 4/9 per gross. | 12 oz... ... 5/6

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers, 106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. Bankers-London and Westminster Bank.

Good Bottles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

(Plain and Stoppered)

RIGHT PRICE.

HEARNS, LIMITED,

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"WIFE'S FRIEND" SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in RED INK, are upon each box thus:—

Registered
Trade Mark
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

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Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

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Several Injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained against "Infringers" (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," the most recent cases being March 19, 1898, and January 19, 1899).

W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof, in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

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ESTABLISHED 1790.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.



(POULTICES SUPERSEDED.)

The advantages are greater comfort, more speedy efficacy, durability, and retention of warmth and moisture. It can be washed and re-used as often as required, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

DIRECTIONS.

Simply soak it in the Water or Lotion, and apply the moist Spongy surface.

IMPERMEABLE

For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and the application of stimulating Liniment. May be obtained from all Wholesale Houses.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY PURE

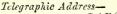
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12 PALL MALL EAST. LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. — Scratch the arm with the point, push off the capsule, and rub off the diaphragm upon the arm when rubbing in the vaccine.

g Glass head; r Recess for the vaccine; d Metal diaphragm; c Metal capsule realed with paraffin wax.





"DARQUE LONDON,"

Office Hours_

10 till 4. Saturdays, 10 till 2.

THE C.P.P.

This instrument, sufficient alone for an aseptic vaccination with Glycerinated Calf Vaccine, supersedes the use of tubes and the diaphragm: c Metal diaphragm; c Metal capsule aled with paraffin wax.

Police at New Scotland Yard; from 1,071 insertions, 1,038 vesicles, or 96'9 per cent. Vesicles per insertion, were obtained.

C.P.P. and S.V. Tubes, 6d. each (one only 7d. each). Tubes 2s., Half Tubes 1s. Pin Points, 1s, per dozen.

C.P.P. and S.V. Tubes, 6d. each (one only 7d. each). Tubes 2s., Half Tubes 1s. Pin Points, 1s. per dozen. P.O.O. (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders payable to EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.

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High-class Dental Mechanism, in Gold, Dental Alloy, Tubes, Gum Sections, Vulcanite Celluloid, or their Combinations, by

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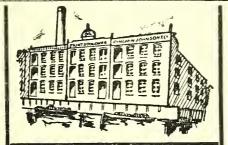
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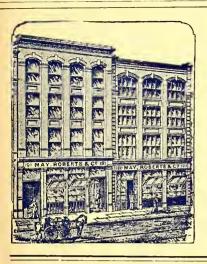
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FOURTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

No. 44.

Review of the Month.

CLAUSES 2 and 3 of the Companies Bill were dropped on the occasion of the report-stage being reached in the House of Commons on July 24. Mr. Ritchie had suggested rejecting the clauses when the Bill was being considered by the Grand Committee, but was not allowed to, as it was considered that Mr. Ritchie's argument that they were irrelevant was not sufficient reason for deleting clauses placed in the Bill by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. G. D. Beggs, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, had been lobbying in the House of Commons all the previous week, and had got promises from several members that they would block the clauses. A deputation of pharmacists from the Pharmaceutical Conference (including Dr. McWalter) went down to the House on the evening of July 23 and interviewed several members of Parliament on the subject. On the next day another deputation went down and about one hundred and fifty telegrams were sent to members asking them to block the clauses.

THE orders of the day contained notices of motion to leave out Clause 2 in the names of Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Field, and Mr. Maddison. Mr. Field, on the suggestion of Mr. Beggs and Mr. Kelly, wished pharmaceutical chemists added to Clause 3. It therefore came to pass that when Mr. Ritchie spoke on the motion to omit Clause 2 he was backed by several speakers, including Sir James Haslett. It was agreed to omit the clause without a division. Clause 3 was likewise struck out, notwithstanding the protests of Sir Walter Foster. The company-pharmacy question, whilst, therefore, temporarily shelved, remains to be solved.

A CONDENSED report of the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London is given on page 89. The delegates named by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were the President (Mr. G. D. Beggs), the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), Professor C. R. C. Tichborne, Mr. P. Kelly, and Mr. W. F. Wells. The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland sent Sir J. H. Haslett, M.P., Mr. W. Jamison, and Mr. S. Gibson to represent them. Some of the delegates failed to put in an appearance, and we regret to record that Mr. Wells was prevented at the last moment from leaving Dublin owing to the indisposition of his father.

As will be seen from the report of the Conference, the place of meeting next year is Dublin.

DR. McWalter's Paper on tinctures in the C. & D. last month has called forth further valuable contributions from Mr. F. W. Fletcher, Messrs. H. B. Holthouse and T. F. Harvey, and Messrs. C. G. Moor and M. Priest. Dr. McWalter, owing to shortness of time, did not read his paper on the same subject before the Conference, which is to be regretted chiefly because of the expressions of opinion on the matter which would have been elicited from pharmacists as to how far the inclusion of sp. grs. for tinctures in the B.P. was desirable.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY have been holding their annual meeting in London and Paris during the month. The proceedings began on July 18 with the delivery of the President's address in the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. Professor Chandler, the President, has been for over thirty years professor of chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, and is the first American President the Society of Chemical Industry has had. After the business of the morning the Society took luncheon at the Criterion, and on the following day held the annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil. The latter function was a brilliant affair, among the guests being Mr. Jesse Collings, Sir Frederick Abel, Lord Alverstone, and Sheriff Treloar. On the following day a reception was held at the Mansion House, about which the less said the better. On Friday, July 20, an all-day excursion took place to Oxford, whilst on Saturday a hundred and fifty availed themselves of the excellent arrangements made for spending a week in Paris. The new President of the Society, Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan, M.A., F.R.S., is a chemist and druggist on the British register.

IN IRELAND carbolic acid is a scheduled poison, finding a place in the second part of the schedule of the Irish Pharmacy Act, and, moreover, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have on several occasions instituted proceedings against unqualified persons who have sold carbolic acid. For some years the British Society have tried, not very vigorously it is true, to get the poison added to the schedule of their Pharmacy Act, but without success. That has now, however, been done with the Privy Council's sanction, on condition that preparations of the acid prepared for use in agriculture and horticalture are exempt when sold in closed vessels

Λ.

and labelled "poisonous." A resolution to this effect from the British Society has been approved, and all that now remains is for the resolution to be gazetted.

* THE two cases of selling arsenical sodium phosphate alluded to in the Supplement last month came on for hearing in Marylebone Police Court, London, on July 6. The defence endeavoured to convince the Magistrate that the significant omission of any test for arsenic in sodium phosphate from the Pharmacopœia gave no reason to snspect the presence of that poison. Mr. Otto Hehner had no doubt that the arsenic was introduced by means of impure sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of the sodium phosphate. The Magistrate fined each of the defendants 101, and 51. 58. costs.

Dr. C. R. C. Tichborne, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the General Medical Council, recently contributed to the Medical Press the results of some analyses of sodium phosphate made by him. Specimens bought in Dublin were found to contain percentages of oxide of arsenic varying from 0 024 to 0 033, or, calculated as sodium arsenate, 0.045 to 0.062. Professor Tichborne found, moreover, that samples sold as pure for use in medicine were no freer from arsenic than the kind used as

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday, July 4, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George Beggs) took the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard), and Messrs. J. E. Connor (Newry), George Brown, P. M. White (Sligo), Simpson, and Kelly.

The PRESIDENT said he had great pleasure in welcoming Mr. George Brown, the newly-elected member of Council. He felt sure that Mr. Brown would be of great service to

them. (Applause).

Mr. BROWN returned thanks.

A letter from the Privy Council office stated that the draft regulation, which had been forwarded to the Privy Council for approval, requiring candidates for the Registered Druggists' examination to be 21 years of age, would receive the attention of the Privy Council.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, thanked the Council for a copy of the Society's

Calendar which had been forwarded to them.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. WHITE, it was ordered that the names of certain members who were in arrear with their subscriptions should be struck off the roll of members.

A letter from the Clerk of Castleblaney Petty Sessions forwarded 31. 6s. 8d., being two-thirds of a fine which had been imposed on an unqualified assistant named James

White, for selling poison.

A letter from the Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, enclosed a copy of a memorial which Mr. W. J. Gibson, chemist and druggist, of Belfast, had sent to the Lords Justices, praying for a reduction of fines which had been imposed on him for illegal compounding, and requested that the Council would favour the Lords Justices with their observations thereon. The memorial was referred to the Law Committee

Reports from the several committees were disposed of.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. KELLY, Mr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S., was elected Professor of Materia Medica, and Mr. J. N. Laird, B.A., was elected Professor of Botany.

Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, Benburb Street, Dublin, was elected

an associate druggist.

Mr. Brown was elected a member of the Law and the Declarations Committees, in the room of the late Mr. Downes; and of the House and School Committees, in the room of Mr Michie.

The Council then adjourned.

THE following are the papers set at the July examinations:-PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCE.

GENERAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Time-Two hours and a half.

(Six questions only need be attempted.)

1. If sulphnric acid and ground marble cost niuepence and twopence, respectively, per kilogramme, calculate the cost in materials of producing 100 litres of earbonic-acid gas at N.T.P. on the assumption that the materials are 100 per cent. strength, and that the theoretical yield of gas is obtained.

 $[H_2SO_4=93. CaCO_5=100. Cgen occupy 22.33 litres at N.T.P.]$ CO₂=44. Two grammes hydro-

2. Each gramme of diluted hydrocyanic acid (B.P.) rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic soda, and maintained faintly alkaline throughout the operation, should require the addition of 3.7 c.c. of a decinormal solution of silver nitrate before a permanent precipitate begins to be formed. Explain the reaction which takes place here, and calculate how many c.c.'s of deci-normal silver uitrate would be required if the acid contained exactly 2 per cent. by weight of real hydrocyanic acid.

[HCN=27.]

- 3. Write equations for the reactions which take place when solutions of the following substances are mixed, and name the compounds formed :-
 - (a) Sodium thiosulphate and iodine.(b) Sulpharetted hydrogen and iodine.

Sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.

(d) Potassium arsenate, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen.

hydrogen.

4. What is the action of heat on (a) barium carbonate, (b) black oxide of manganese, (c) calcium acetate, (d) potassium perchlorate, (e) phosphorous acid, (f) hypophosphorous acid?

5. What is meant by the terms (a) "efflorescent," (b) "deliquescent," (c) "isomorphous," (d) "enantiomorphous"? Give examples of substances to which the terms may be applied.

6. A quantity of ice is placed in an open metal beaker over a Bunsen flame. Describe exactly the effects of the heat as the ice is converted, successively, into water and steam.

7. By what tests would you satisfy yourself as to the purity of a

sample of glyceriue?

8. Describe one method for preparing each of the following substances in a pure state:—(a) Benzol, (b) phenol, (c) benzoic acid, (d) benzaldeliyde.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Time-One hour and a half.

Determine what the substances A and B are.

2. Determine, by examination under the microscope, from what source the sample of starch submitted to you was obtained.

3. Determine, by means of the standard solution of potassium bichromate, the number of grammes per litre of ferrous sulphate in the solution C. Use potassium ferricyanide as indicator.

[1 c.c. potassium bichromate solution = 0152 gr. FeSO4.]

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Explain fully the changes which take place in bruising Cherry Laurel leaves in presence of water, and state it what other plants a similar result occurs.

2. What is Adeps Lanæ? How does it differ in composition from other B.P. fats?

3. What is understood as the B.P. representative of Easton's Syrup? Give dose of preparation, and strength of active

ingredients.

4. What active constituent is obtained from Podophylum peltatum? State how it is prepared. Give dosc and tests for

purity.

BOTANY.

5. Name and classify the parts of a flower. What is meant by monochlamydcous, dichlamydcous, achlamydcous?
6. What is a placenta? Describe the placentation in the Crucifera, the Leguminose, and the Liliacca.
7. State the proposal disease.

7. State the principal differences between the leaves of dicotyledons and monocotyledons.

1. State how the tolu basis for official lozenges is prepared. What lozenges are prepared with this basis? Give strength of

2. Give composition and strength of tinetura rhei comp.,

pulv. kino comp., ung. iodi, pil. coloc. comp., liniment camph.

ammon, inject. morphin hypodermic.

3. State accurately how tincture of jalap is prepared. What State accurately now functure of Jalap is prepared. What quantity would you expect 1 lb. of jalap (containing 10 per cent. resin) to yield? Give your reason.
 How are the following prepared:—Extract strophanthi, ung. zinci cleatis, syrup rhei, liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis?
 What precautions are necessary when retailing aconite liniment, belladonna liniment, chloroform?

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.

1. Find the cost of 5 cwt. 2 qrs, 21 lbs. at 12l. per ton.
2. If 27 men can build a wall in 15 days, how many extra men

2. If 2/ men can build a wall in 15 days, now many extra men must be put on to complete it in 9 days?

3. Divide the product of '004 and 32.4 by 6.4.

4. A dealer buys 15 horses at 28/. 15s. each, and sells 8 of them at 35l., the rest at 42/. 10s. each; find his total gain.

5. Under what conditions are the following sold:—Fowler's solution, tincture nux vomica, carbolic acid, spirit of salt, corrosive

6. Enumerate the liquid preparations in the B.P. which contain

opium.
7. Write a short essay on—

Holidays; South Africa.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANT.

1. State the strength per ounce, and give the different bases, of each of the following ointments:—Salicylic acid, aconitine, belladonna, cetacei, capsicum, gall, conium, compound mercury, iodoform.

2. Give the doses of each of the following :- Cupric sulphate, arsenious iodide, atropine sulph., chloroform, cocain HCl, codeine, prepared chalk, elaterin, ferrous sulphate, iron phosphate, grey powder, tincture of iodine, phosphate of soda, camphor, salicin, santonine, salol.

3. Write ont the following prescription in Latin, using no

abbreviations :-

Tr. hyosey. ... Potas. citras ... 3j. 3iss. Spt. æther. nit. Aqna camph. ad ...

M. Ft. mist.

Sig.: One tablespoonful once or twice daily in a little water.

4. Give the strength and dose of each of the following syrups: Chloral, codeine, iodide of iron, ferrous phosphate, squill, aromatic

5. Give a list of the poisons contained in Schedule A, Part I.,

of the Poisons List.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Translate one of the following passages into English:

Mater media sese tulit obvia silva, Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma.

Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat

Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum

Namque umeris de more habitem suspenderat arcum

Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Nuda genu nodoque sinus collecta fluentis. Ac prior "Heus!" inquit, "iuvenes, monstrate, mearum

Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum, Succinctam pharetra, et maculoso tegmine lyncis

Succinctam pharetra, et macuioso regimne 1,1222.

Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Virgil.

Milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Ea disiecta gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, cum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu iactato bracchio praecontant contractivament contractivament. praeoptarent soutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt.-CAESAB.

2. Parse all words in italics in the passage selected for transla-

3. Translate into Latin:

"The battle was won, not by the skill of our general, but by the grace of God."

1. What are the rules for the use of capital letters in English

composition? - 2. What are diminntive nouns, and how are they formed?

Give examples.

3. What nouns have no plural? Are there any exceptions?
4. Mention the various modes in which the word "that" may be used.

5. Under what circumstances is the participial form used for

the infinitive mood? Give examples.

6. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects: -

(a) The Stage.

(b) Political Morality.

ARITHMETIC

1. Simplify-

$$8\frac{3}{10} - (1\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{5}) + (2\frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 4\frac{2}{3}) - 7.$$

2. Find the value of 592 towt. of sugar at 31. 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Find the value of 592\frac{1}{2} cwt. of sugar at 5l. 10s. 6d. per cwt.
 Express \(\frac{5}{2}\) of 16s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. as a decimal of 1l.
 How often can 3 yards 2 feet 8 inches of ribbon be cut off from a piece of ribbon measuring 377 yards 0 feet 8 inches?
 Express the distance by rail between Dublin and Galway (122 miles) in kilometres, correct to two places of decimals.
 State the difference between 4 tons and 5,000 kilogrammes,

(1st) in British pounds avoirdupois, (2nd) in grammes.

ALGEBRA.

1. Simplify, by removing brackets,

$$2[b+c+d-3\{c+d-4(d-a)\}]+20(a-d)-3(b-c).$$

2. Divide

$$x^4 + 8x^5 - 4x^2 - 128x - 192$$
 by $x^2 - 16$.

3. If

$$a = 0$$
, $b = -1$, $c = \frac{1}{2}$,

find the value of

$$(b-a)(3b-5a)-b\{3a-c(4a-b)-b^2(a+c)\}.$$

4. Solve

$$\frac{4x - 118}{11} + \frac{5x + 3}{17} = 3 - \frac{2x - 1}{5}.$$

5. Find the L.C.M. of

$$x^2 - 7x + 12$$
 and $3x^2 - 6x - 9$.

EUCLID.

(Not more than two of the following propositions to be attempted.)

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another the sides also which subtend or are opposite to the equal angles shall be

equal to one another.

2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, namely, either the sides adjacent to the equal angles or sides which are opposite to equal angles in each, then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.

3. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the

alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines shall

be parallel to one another.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Write an account of carbon monoxide and its preparation. How can this gas be converted into carbon dioxide?

2. Give the equations representing the action of sulphuric acid

(a) Common salt.

(b) Saltpetre, (c) Granular zinc,

(d) Ferrous sulphide.

3. Explain the bleaching-action of chlorine. What other gas has bleaching-properties? Point out the difference between its mode of action and that of chlorine.

4. Give a brief account of the manufacture of sulphuric acid.5. What impurities are commouly present in natural waters? How may they be removed?

THE following have passed the recent examination: Bridget R. Clinton, G. T. Wilson, W. Fee (R. Apsley and C. Donovan equal), W. Cleary (Wm. Finegan and W. J. Nolan equal), D. Warwick, and O. Froedman. Nine candidates were rejected.

[&]quot;I WANT to get one o' them things," said the old lady. pointing out an assortment of thermometers. "Yes, ma'am, replied the chemist; "how high do you care to go?" "Why, not too high and not too low. I want one that'll keep my house just right this summer."

Motes and Mews,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for July 7 contained one of Fred Reynolds's clever sketches—of Sir James Haslett, M.P., as a member of the Pharmaceutical aviary—which we reproduce, with the wording which was appended.



THE PARLIAMENT BIRD.

The aviary has never sheltered many birds of this species. Jacobus Bellii was the first, and the only one in the aviary now is J. Haslettii. It is a knightly bird, and the leader of all the drug birds that flock together in Ulster. It cackles in St. Stephen's for the common birds of Belfast North, and is recognised by the orange feathers in its wings and the marks of union on its breast. It is a cheerful bird, a good cackler, and is fond of fetching food for feeble birds. It likes shooting—when it is not at the business-end of the gun.

To PREVENT DISTEMPER.—Dr. Macfadyn, director of the Jenner Institute, has undertaken the task of ascertaining by experiment whether it is possible to discover a lymph to render dogs immune from the contagion of distemper. As the services of paid assistants will be required for the experiments, the editor of the Stock-Keeper has opened a subscription-list for the purpose, to which the Duchess of Newcastle, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, and others interested in the breeding of dogs have already contributed.

Professor Cunningham, who has been chosen one of the five Commissioners to inquire into the working of the military hospitals' during the South African campaign, is professor of anatomy and chirurgery in the School of Physic in Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Cunningham is a Scotchman by birth, being son of the late Principal Cunningham, of St. Mary's, St. Andrews. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and was formerly a demonstrator of anatomy there. He is the author of a "Manual of Practical Anatomy," which is a favourite text-book with students. Dr. Cunningham is a Fellow of the Royal Society and Hon. Ll.D. of St. Andrew's, Hon. D.Sc. and M.D. of Dublin, and Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In Dublin he takes an active interest in public affairs, and is a Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, as well as Hon. Secretary of the Royal Zoological Society.

LIGHT TREATMENT.—The method of treating lupus by means of the rays of electric light originated by Dr. Finsen, Copenhagen, is being tried in London. Powerful arc lamps of from 55 to 75 ampères current are used, the light being passed through coolers and concentrated on the affected spot. Electric light is used because it is less endowed with heat-rays than sunlight is. Mr. Malcolm Morris has demonstrated that the method is painless, and the results in a large proportion of cases exceedingly satisfactory. The drawbacks to the treatment are that the process is tedious and that the longer the treatment is persevered in the less power the light has of piercing the tissues.

HAY-FEVER was first described by Dr. John Bostock in 1819 before the Medico-Chirurgical Society, he himself being a sufferer from it. The affection occurs during the summer months, but chiefly at the time when grass flowers and during haymaking time. Some patients only suffer from it when near a hay-field, others are affected by strong-scented flowers or ordinary dust. The catarrh affects the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, and lungs. A gouty tendency underlies the local affection in many cases. The latest cure is that proposed by Dr. Karl Grube in the Lancet, which consists in the application of Neunahr waters in the form of inhalations, gargle, and nose douche. The treatment is not useful in cases in which there is no history of gout.

Long Hours.—A correspondent signing himself "L.P.S.I." writes to the *Irish Times* pointing out that chemists' assistants are much overworked. The present workinghours of the average chemist's assistant are stated to be from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M., with every alternate night free at 7 o'clock. This practically means that out of the six working-days in the week the chemist's assistant gets just twelve hours to himself, while every alternate Sunday he has the usual week-day duties to perform. He adds, now that the question of shorter hours for shop-assistants is engaging the attention of employers in Dublin, he would ask, in the circumstances, that employing-chemists fall in with the custom of their English colleagues and grant their assistants a half-holiday weekly, each assistant taking his turn. He has no doubt that if this were granted the result would benefit employer and employé alike.

ROUP is the name given to a condition common among poultry, especially those kept in overcrowded, damp, and badly-ventilated runs. The name is given because of a peculiar sound the bird emits, although according to Dr. Gordon Sharp the sound only appears in the cases in which the disease attacks the windpipe. In such cases the sound may be due to the air passing over the fibrinous exudation. The sound is a rough rasping one, which the name "roup" faithfully describes. Dry roup is commoner in old birds, and is not very fatal, whilst the kind known as wet roup is commoner in young birds and is highly fatal. Dr. Gordon Sharp, who has been studying the resemblances between roup in fowls and diphtheria in man, finds that dry roup answers to the condition in children spoken of as croupy, while wet roup may resemble membranous croup—at least in its effects. Roup further resembles diphtheria in that it may kill with great suddenness, and epidemics of roup, like epidemics of diphtheria, vary in severity and malignancy. Roup is most common in autumn and spring.

RUSSIAN TEMPERANCE REFORM.—In 1894 it was decided to establish a State monopoly in alcohol, and as an experiment the provinces of Perm, Oufa, Orenburg, and Samara were selected. The success was so decisive that the monopoly was extended to twenty-five other provinces. The State does not monopolise the manufacture of alcohol, only the sale of it. The Government informs the distillers what quantity of alcohol it will require and pays for it at a stated rate. The alcohol is conveyed to the State depôt, where it is analysed by the Lavalle test, with sulphuric acid for amylic alcohol and with fuchsin sulphonate for aldehydes, or with aniline for furfurol and with permanganate of potash to determine its degree of oxidation. The water used for diluting the alcohol is sterilised, as are also the bottles and corks used for storing it in. A piece of vegetable parchment is placed on the cork before putting it in the bottle. The alcohol is only sold in bottles and by Government officials at fixed salaries, and the system is claimed to have greatly reduced drunkenness and, consequently, improved the public health.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE Conference held during last week in London has been a success and was noticeable for the very hot weather which prevailed. On Monday evening, July 23, there was a reception at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, Ireland being represented by Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Beggs (Dublin), Mr. and Mrs. H. Conyngham (Dublin), Mr. Patrick Kelly (Dublin), and Mr. J. Nicholl (Belfast). On Tuesday the serious business began in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant, the President delivering an address, whilst the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain said a few words of welcome. The President's (Mr. E. M. Holmes) address was an able review of the pharmacy of the nineteenth century. The first paragraphs of the address glanced at the scientific progress of the century; then the President went on to speak about the material advance in pharmacy. Here he showed a high regard for the public services of trained chemists and druggists. Undoubtedly the ultimate purpose of applied pharmacy is to dispense physicians' prescriptions, just as it is the object of training in pure chemistry to perfect technical processes. But the conditions of the practice of medicine in England divert the dispensing of medicines to those who are imperfectly trained in pharmaceutical methods, so that we have the spectacle of nine-tenths of the medicine required for the treatment of the sick compounded under the supervision of persons who have already diagnosed the disease and prescribed the remedy. Mr. Holmes then discussed counterprescribing, and what may be called modern medication in compact form; then he took up the Pharmacopæia as a legal standard, and here we got a glimpse of the man who knows drugs well, for he said that the fear of the B.P. being taken as a standard for retail sales of drugs had led in some cases to a lowering of the medicinal standards. On this point it is well to remember that we had for a few years a steady effort on the part of pharmacists, or their representatives, to make the B.P. a universal standard, and we have only ourselves to thank for the inconveniences which followed that effort. The facts can never be hidden that the public expect that when they purchase medicines from those registered under the Pharmacy Act, they expect to get them of the quality prescribed by the highest authorities, and the Act is obligatory upon those registered to compound the medicines of the British Pharmacopæia according to its formularies. Inferentially chemists and druggists should sell only such medicines, and depart from the standard only with due declaration of the fact. the standard only with due declaration of the fact.

The following are short abstracts of the papers which were read. Fuller texts of the papers and the discussion thereon are given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for July 28, where the report occupies 58 pages of that issue :-

Sandalwood Oil.

Mr. E. J. Parry, as a Conference researcher, reported on progress which he has made with his work on the composition of sandalwood oil. His contention that it consists chiefly of alcohols and not aldehydes has received general corroboration. He finds that 90 per cent. of the oil consists of alcohols, some of which have been identified, and he has been able to get one of them in the form of a crystalline compound, as already reported in the C. & D. C. & D.

Chemistry of the British Pharmacopæia.

Dr. F. B. Power's paper on this subject is very voluminous. Among the most interesting work recorded we note suggestions for improving the assay of bismuth salts (especially the salicylate), an observation showing that commercial caffeine is drier than the B.P. says; an objection to the permanganate test for cocaine; proof that the B.P. test for cotton is ignorantly wrong; a report on commercial excepts, showing that they are wrong; a report on commercial creosotes, showing that they are optically inactive; evidence that the iodometric method of assay is the best for ferric salts, and a report on terebene. To these Dr. Power added some remarks on the general principles of the Pharmacoposia. The fact may be recalled that Dr. Power in association with Dr. Curtman revised the chemistry of the U.S.P., the new text being written by him. he new text being written by him.

Almond Oil and its Substitutes.

Messrs. W. C. Allen and E. Theodore Brewis, in their interesting paper on this subject, told the meeting all about the com-

mercial aspects of almond oil, which is prepared exclusively from bitter almonds. They also gave interesting particulars about the substitutes, and, speaking of the tests, showed that imperfect knowledge of the source of the so-called "ol. amygd. persic." has caused confusion regarding the tests for it. They make that quite clear, and add some particulars regarding the properties of the oils, and the behaviour of twenty-one distinct specimens of known origin towards reagents.

Strophanthus-seeds.

Mr. P. E. F. Perrédès has minutely studied the structure of the Kombé strophanthus seeds, and finds that all the character-istics which Dr. Blondel specified for distinguishing the kinds of seed from one another are to be found in seeds from one and the same pod. The conclusion to be derived from the paper is that the seeds cannot be distinguished from each other by their histological characters.

Indian Drugs.

Mr. WILLIAM MAIR, referring to the "Imperial British Phar-Mr. WILLIAM MAIR, referring to the Imperial British I have macopocia," explained in this paper why it was that some Indian drugs are recommended in place of others, and gave information about several which deserve recognition for other parts of the Empire, especially kreat, fresh bael fruit, ispaghula, kurchi, mangosteen rind, papaw, jambul seeds, chaulmugra seeds, and Adha-toda vasica leaves. Galenical preparations of these were submitted.

The Ash of Drugs.

Messrs. Moor and Priest have determined, or collated from friendly sources, a large number of ash-yields of B.P. drugs, and presented their results in detail, with here and there a recommendation.

Laboratory Notes.

Mr. F. C. J. Bird shows that the British Pharmacopæia test for liquor pancreatis lacks precision, and how to improve it by mixing an equal volume of the peptonised milk with ether and adding the nitric acid to this. He also proves that the BaCl₂ test for spt. ammon. arom. is made sharper by the addition of ammonium chloride, and on the solubility of pepsin.

Berberine Phosphate.

Mr. Frank Shedden has cleared up the uncertainty which there has been about the formula for this salt; it should be $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.2H_3PO_4$. Incidentally information is given in regard to the preparation of this and other salts of berberine, and of their determination by means of platinic chloride.

Liq. Ferri Phos. c. Quin. et Strych.

Mr. Henderson, of Hitchin, reported that commercial samples of 1 to 3 liquor which are of proper strength are made with quinine hydrochloride, and it is impossible, he said, to make it full strength with the sulphate.

Recovery of Menthol.

Mr. A. W. GERRARD had a quantity of waste material containing a considerable proportion of menthol, tried to sublime it, and found the process slow. He then tried several solvents, and ether gave the best results.

Preparations of Nux Vomica.

Messrs. E. H. Farr and R. Wright communicated a critical note on the B.P. process for determining strychnine in nux-vomica preparations. Harvey has already, in a paper communicated to the C. C. D., shown that the official description contains cated to the C. d. D., shown that the official description contains sources of error, and the present authors appear to have gone carefully into Harvey's work, and agree generally with his criticism recommending that the volume of liquid preparations taken for assay should be halved, and that the wash-water should be decreased. Incidentally they record interesting experiments on the solubility and crystallisation of brucine and strychnine ferrocyanides, especially the influence of stirring on the separation of the ferrocyanides. of the ferrocyanides.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortis.

Messrs. T. Tyrer and A. Levy find it impossible to make this liquor to answer the B.P. tests for gravity and iron content—viz., sp. gr. 1420 and 16 gramme of Fe₂O₅ from 5 c.c. Following the official directions strictly the sp. gr. comes out at 142479 and the Fe₂O₅ yield is 1424 gramme per 5 c.c. The authors examined numerous commercial specimens and report their results (not one strictly B.P.), also showing the official strengths of the liquor in other countries, and that the B.P. has fallen into error by adopting Franz's figure for the density of a 45-46-per-cent. solution of pure ferric chloride. pure ferric chloride.

Determination of Melting-points.

Messrs. T. Tyrer and A. Levy, continuing their work of last year, described the several methods of taking melting-points they

have used. They also communicated the correct melting-points of five substances determined by five methods—viz., salicylic acid, 157'44° (B.P., 156°-157°); salol, 41'42° (B.P., 42°-43°); carbolic acid, 36'93° (B.P., 38'8°); menthol, 39'07° (B.P., 42°-43°); and thymol, 46'21° (B.P., 43'3°-51'7°). The melting-points are of commercial specimens; those of dried and purified are also given.

Tinctures

Dr. J. C. McWalter has, in consequence of the criticism of his paper on the sp. gr. of B.P. tinctures, published in the C. & D of June 9, carefully revised the figures which he then gave and communicated them to the Conference, adding weight of residuc communicated them to the Conference, adding weight of residuce per oz. Dr. McWalter pointed out the important point that if such factors are to be given in the B.P. it will be necessary to bear in mind that the pharmacist cannot in the ordinary way get the exact results obtained by the pharmaceutical expert.

The B.P. as a Standard

Mr. D. B. Dott's paper on this topic was the one that a section of Conference members were longing to hear and could not get pushed along as rapidly as they would have liked. Mr. Dott's paper was simply a protest against the misuse of the B.P. as a standard by petty prosecuting authorities, who by their incompetence to form a right judgment frequently cause the retailer to suffer unfairly. He suggested that no prosecution of that kind should be initiated without the sanction of some central authority, as the Local Government Board. Various examples, mainly from the C. & D., were given to prove the mal-administration of the law.

When the papers had been disposed of the Formulary Committee was elected, and the next business was the

PLACE OF MEETING NEXT YEAR.

Mr. BEGGS said that it would be within the recollection of most of the members who visited Plymouth last year, that he, in conjunction with some of his colleagues, came over with the express intention of giving an invitation. They knew at that time that it could not be accepted-(laughter)-but they did not offer because of that. But, being Irishmen and always wishing to be at the front—(cheers)—they gave that invitation so as to be in the front this year. They were there to-day to ask the members of the Conference to again visit Dublin, and he offered them a hearty welcome on behalf of the chemists and pharmacists of Dublin and the south of Ireland. He felt that the task before them was a large one, but, as he mentioned at the outset, the Irish would tackle anything. (Laughter and cheers.) If they came to Ireland they would have a complete change from what they had there in London. (Cheers.) He had considerable influence with the clerk of the weather, and they had had such an amount of melting-point that he had determined to leave it out of their formula for next year. If they came he was positive that he could offer them, on behalf of Dubliners, a most cordial welcome. Their city was well known for its hospitality. They were poor—(laughter)—but they had very large hearts. They had not many manufactures in Dublin, but they had a few which appealed—should he say, to the taste? (Laughter.) They made good whisky and, going a little lower, they had stout. They could show some flourishing manufactures in that line. (Laughter.) Unfortunately, their shipping industry had been taken away, and had gone to their brethren in the North. As regarded scenery, they were within half an hour's drive of the garden of Ireland. Nothing would be left undone to make the visit to Ireland a success; they had already approached the chief magistrate of the city, and he had promised to receive them if they came, and should he not be in office his successor would follow. (Laughter.) He

would follow in the good intentions. (Loud cheers),
Mr. Kelly said it was with great pleasure that he supported the invitation, and to the bachelors present he would very much like to give a word of warning. Dublin was noted for its magnificent scenery and the beauty of its females. It was the capital of a land which manufactured the generals who had unfurled the British flag, and had placed it in the forefront in South Africa. (Cheers.)

Mr. CONYNGHAM said that if they came to Dublin they would be well entertained. The fresh air of County Wicklow would benefit them all far more than the hot air of the factories and the smoke of shipbuilding yards. He hoped they would come.

The PRESIDENT said when he had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of Irishmen in the North of Ireland, he felt satisfied that the Irishmen in the South would want to see whether they could not outvie their compatriots. They

would, he thought, act very unwisely if they, as a Conference, did not accept the very kind invitation held out to He heartily hoped that he would be able to go.

Mr. UMNEY said that Mr. Beggs might be well assured that they would accept the invitation. (Hear, hear.) He thought the bachelors might be permitted to go and take their chance. He moved that the invitation should be accepted with the greatest cordiality. He hoped that they would enjoy themselves as much as they did at Belfast:

Mr. HILL expressed his sincere pleasure at seconding the resolution proposed by the last speaker. He had had the good fortune to be connected with one of the largest pharmaceutical establishments in Ireland. He had had opportunities of seeing the country and experiencing the vivacity, good humour, and abounding hospitality of the Irish people. He was sure they would receive a royal welcome, and they knew, from a very illustrious incident quite recently, what a royal welcome in Ireland meant. He hoped they would see and realise, perhaps in connection with that visit of theirs, a better and trucr feeling than had ever yet been realised.

The PRESIDENT put the resolution to the meeting, and it

was carried with cheers.

Mr. BEGGS said he was exceedingly pleased that the invitation had been accepted. As was known, they had worked their best for pharmacy on their side of the Channel. had done their duty with regard to those obnoxious clauses -(cheers)—and he thought when they came to Dublin they would find that there was no variance between them. They ought to be all together. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., Oxford, was then elected

President for the ensuing year, and votes of thanks all round

closed the meeting.

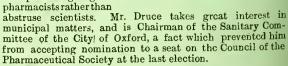
In the evening a concert and dance took place in the Whitehall Rooms, and Thursday was given over to the delights of a day on the river.

LE ROI EST MORT, VIVE LE ROI!

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the British Pharmaceutical Conference-Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A. Oxon, F.L.S.,

pharmaceutical chemist—is in business at Oxford. Mr. Druce is well known as a distinguished botanist, and is the author of valuable works on the floras of the counties of Oxford, Northampton, and Berkshire. ton, and He was for about ten years a member of the Board of Examiners of Pharmaceutical the Society ofGreat Britain, and does not favour the increase in the stringency of the examinations which has been so noticeable in the last few years, his ideal examination being one which aims Mr. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A. Oxon.,

at producing good



IN connection with the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dublin in 1901, a meeting was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, last month, Mr. G. D. Beggs in the chair, when it was resolved to invite subscriptions for a guaranteefund, and over 601, was subscribed by those present. Small as well as large subscriptions are invited, and any balance remaining over after the Conference will be returned pro rata. It is intended to confine contributions to Dublin and South of Ireland, as chemists north of the Boyne have so recently subscribed on the occasion of the visit to Belfast in 1898.



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